In a Long War Victory Favors the Spiritually Strong

Nippon Times Evening

Japan's United 100-Million Will Vanquish the U.S. And Britain

No. 15,761 | TOKYO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1943 | 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 | Price 8 Sen

4 KWANGTUNG BASES RAIDED

In News Spotlight

Too Many Ships Stranded in U.S.— Deportation Decreed for Deserters

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 12.—The Immigration and Naturalization Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States passed a bill on Thursday pertaining to immediate deportation of alien runaway sailors to England, according to a Washington dispatch.

With anti-Axis merchantman being sunk in the Atlantic by Axis underseacraft in enormous numbers and casualties of sailors also mounting, the morale of seafarers has greatly declined and many sailors have recently deserted their ships. Consequently, the anti-Axis commissary has been dealt a serious blow, the dispatch states.

The Immigration and Naturalization Committee of the United States House of Representatives, which had been deliberating this question for some time, passed on February 11 a bill providing for the immediate deportation to England of several thousand alien sailors who deserted their ships in American ports.

Referring to the same bill, Samuel Dickstein, chairman of the committe, is reported as having declared that the number of fugitive sailors is appalling and that hundreds of ships have been unable to leave port due to lack of crew.

This, Dickstein is quoted to have said, has greatly hindered the lease-lending of American arms to anti-Axis countries. In New York, as many as 12 ships were stranded at one time as a large number of sailors deserted their vessels, he complained.

Refugee Governments in England have consented to accept the fugitive sailors of their respective nationality, Dickstein declared, adding that for the present, 700 Chinese runaway sailors will be deported to England.

Press Comments

Saturday, February 13

ASAHI—Japan-Bulgaria Friendship; Liberty for All Islam

MAINICHI—Axis Submarines

Japan-Bulgaria Friendships

ASAHI—At a time when Japan is engaged in a death struggle with the United States and Britain with its entire energy for the lasting peace of East Asia and the freedom of all the people of Greater East Asia, Germany, Italy and other allies of our country are fighting and working for the achievement of the common aims in Europe. Bulgaria, with which our country concluded a Convention for Amity and Cultural Collaboration on February 11, is just such an ally of ours.

The proper object of such an agreement is to promote closer relations between the signatories, to effect brisk cultural interchange between them and to further mutual understanding of each other's cultural advantages so as to benefit each other. As the signatories are putting their utmost into the war, the scope and contents of such an agreement cannot but be extended.

The vital importance of moral strength in modern warfare has already become an established theory. Ties between allies and their common fighting strength depend on moral strength. When there is firm mutual confidence and definite sense of solidarity between allies, the war may be considered half won. It is on this account that we receive the new agreement with joy and attach such significance to it.

Liberty for All Islam

ASAHI—The relationship of the 300,000,000 Moslems of the world to the current World War is a matter on which much attention has been focussed, while this country has come into contact with the Moslems of Malai, Sumatra and Java in the course of the War of Greater East Asia and is expected to have further dealings with Islam in the course of post-war administration. Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani's declaration of Japan's fair and equitable attitude in reply to an interpellation in the first subcommittee of the House of Representatives Budget Committee the other day was a timely step. It is of significance especially in the fact that it was addressed not only to the Mohammedans who have been freed from the tyranny and exploitation of the British, Americans and Dutch by the Imperial Forces but to all Islam extending to India, Arabia and Africa.

Although we talk of all Islam, we are not losing sight of the fact that there are different sects and racial tendencies among Moslems. Those of Morocco, Algeria, Tunis and Libya may be put into the African group, those of Egypt, Arabia, Turkey and Iran into another group, those of Afghanistan, India and Northwest China into a still another group and those of Malai and other Southern Regions into the Western Pacific group. Among these groups, however, there are no connecting organization or liaison as among the Catholics.

For all Moslems to unite on the racial basis may be impossible because of geographical and other factors but morally they must surely see that this is the best opportunity for them to cast off the yoke of their oppressors and to fight for their freedom so that each Islamic nation may fight its proper place in the total scheme. As this country has at all times been most amicably disposed toward Islam, we find it most important that the present opportunity should be availed of in giving full cooperation to the Moslems in their efforts to elevate the status of Islam, just as Foreign Minister Tani has said.

The same can be said of Buddhists, Hindus and Christians. Not to discriminate against law-abiding regions is one of the fundamental tenets of our national polity.

Axis Submarines

MAINICHI—What will be the influence of German submarine warfare on the World War as a whole? This is a momentous question. In the previous Great War, that is 1917, Britain nearly surrendered to the Germans on account of their terrific submarine warfare. There can be no doubt on this matter in the light of admissions made by Lloyd George and other British leaders after that war. What is the situation this time?

According to the communique issued by the German High Command on February 8, some 31,000,000 tons of anti-Axis shipping had been sunk by the Axis navies since the outbreak of the current World War. The United States in its announcement toward the end of last month admitted the loss of 601 ships since its entry into the war. Although not all these figures are ascribable to German submarines, the bulk of them are. Nothing could be more serious for the United States or Britain. Moreover, this terrible situation is daily growing worse under the relentless fury of the German submarine fleet.

Britain, accordingly, adopted the recommendation of General Smuts of South Africa early in December last

(Continued on Page 2)

Catholic Nuns in Manila Being Taught Japanese Language by 19 Young Women

Within the quiet, cloistered walls of the Catholic educational institutions in Manila, Catholic nuns are being taught the Japanese language and customs by a group of 19 Japanese women teachers who arrived from Japan in the latter part of last year, the Asahi reported Friday.

Deeply interested in their work and convinced that they are a definite part of that cultural vanguard which is paving the way for a real understanding between Japan and the Philippines, these young teachers are putting their heart and soul into their duties.

"As these Catholic nuns will later teach the young women of the Philippines," the journal quoted Miss Fujiko Kawakami, one of the teachers, as saying, "we are what you might call teachers of teachers." Miss Kawakami, who formerly taught at the Nogi Girls' Higher School in Japan, added, "We are doing our utmost because we realize the great responsibility that rests on our shoulders."

She also mentioned that from the very first "we teachers and students understood each other and we are having an enjoyable time."

Another teacher, Miss Ikue Takai, formerly on the teaching staff at the Seishin (Sacred Heart) Girls' School, expressed her delight at finding Filipino households so much like the Japanese. She revealed that she has made friends among several Filipino families "and the quiet, tranquil atmosphere I found in their homes is somewhat like that in a Japanese home."

Miss Takai declared that the teaching of the Japanese language and customs could be greatly facilitated by utilizing to good advantage the similarity between the Japanese and Filipino people.

Lower House Set For Quick Action On Budget Today

9 Other Measures Due for Approval At Same Session

The ordinary budget estimates for the forthcoming fiscal year, covering appropriations of ¥13,275,000,000, will be placed before and passed by the House of Representatives at its plenary session scheduled to meet today at 1 p.m.

At the outset of the session, Tsuneo Kanemitsu, chairman of the general budget committee of the Lower House, will report on the development and outcome of studies on the draft budget by the committee, followed by Dr. Masataka Ota, of Shizuoka, who will speak in support of the unqualified passage of the estimates on behalf of the whole chamber. Then the budget bill, unprecedentedly large in the history of ordinary budget bills in thus country, will be unanimously approved.

Steps will then be taken by the Lower House so that the approved bill will be sent to the Upper House which is expected to start working on it tomorrow when the bill will be first introduced before the House at its plenary session with explanations to be made on it by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya.

Speedy Action Seen

The general session of the House of Representatives, after its passage of the general ordinary budget bill, will immediately take up nine other bills inclusive of the draft law authorizing the issuance of national bonds. All these items will be

(Continued on Page 2)

Draft Plan Completed For New Thai Capital

Domei

BANGKOK, February 12.—The draft plan for the proposed new capital of Thailand at Sari Buri, 90 kilometers north of Ayuthia, has now been completed.

According to the plan, the new capital will have a total area of about 14,000,000 square kilometers, or about two and a half times the size of Tokyo. In the center of the city will be constructed the Parliamentary building, the official residence of the Premier and all Government offices. In the south of the business section, a great athletic field will be constructed. The whole city will be laid out in the most up-to-date plan, with all modern equipments.

The completion of the new capital is expected to be made in 19 to 20 years.

Twelve Detained Chinese In Manila Freed by Army

Domei

MANILA, February 12.—As they have shown a satisfactory change in their attitude toward peace and order as administrated by the competent authorities, all of the 12 Chinese, who previously had been reported as being under detention on the charge of violating the Anti-Profiteering Law, have been released, it was announced by the Military Administration today.

The Chinese were very pleased and gratified by the lenient step taken by the Japanese authorities and sincerely pledged to make amends, it was learned.

Six P.I. Post Offices Opened

Domei

MANILA, February 12.—The Manila Military Administration Office announced today that post offices have been opened at six towns of Amulong and Daliao in Cagayan Province; Gamu, Naguilian and Tomauini in Isabela Province; and Domaguete in Negros Province, for general mail service.

Britishers Kill 940, Wound 1,630 Indians

Domei

ISTANBUL, February 12.—Nine hundred and forty Indians were killed and 1,630 wounded as by the end of 1942 by the Indian army and police who fired into crowds of demonstrators 538 times, it was announced today by Reginald Maxwell, Home Member to the Government of India. The Government of India by the end of 1942 arrested 60,229 Indians out of whom 26,000 have been sentenced as guilty, Maxwell declared. Since the National Congress started the civil disobedience movement, it is recalled, the Indian Government carried out a wholesale round-up of congress' leaders and the police and army resorted to such unlawful act of firing into innocent masses.

REICH SMASHES SOVIET ATTACKS

1,700 Enemy Killed In Abortive Push In Kuban River Area

Domei

BERLIN, February 12.—All German engagements with the Soviets lately staged in areas along the Don and Donetz Rivers have ended favorably, it was announced today by the German High Command in a communique which described the latest developments on the Eastern Front to the following effect:

Encounters along the upper and middle stretches of the Donetz River, though a little abated in intensity, are still being kept up at several points. The Soviet offensive taken west of the Oskor River was frustrated with annihilating blows.

The Soviets around the lower stretches of the Kuban River started stiff offensives but were finally repulsed with the loss of 1,700 killed, 850 made captive and 35 pieces of artillery.

In the Velikie-Luki sector the Germans, in their counter-actions against the deployed offensive of the Soviets, blew up six enemy tanks.

Soviet troops staged an extensive counter-attack around Lake Ladoga with powerful formations of tanks covering the onrush of their infantry forces. The attack was timely met by the German troops well equipped with artillery units. The Soviets lost 53 tanks while many prisoners were taken.

A renewed offensive by Soviets to assault Novorossisk was frustrated.

(Continued on Page 2)

Aid to Chiang Stressed

Domei

LISBON, February 12.—The urgency of continuing and increasing aid to Chungking was voiced by Secretary of War, Stimson, at the session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, it is reported from Washington.

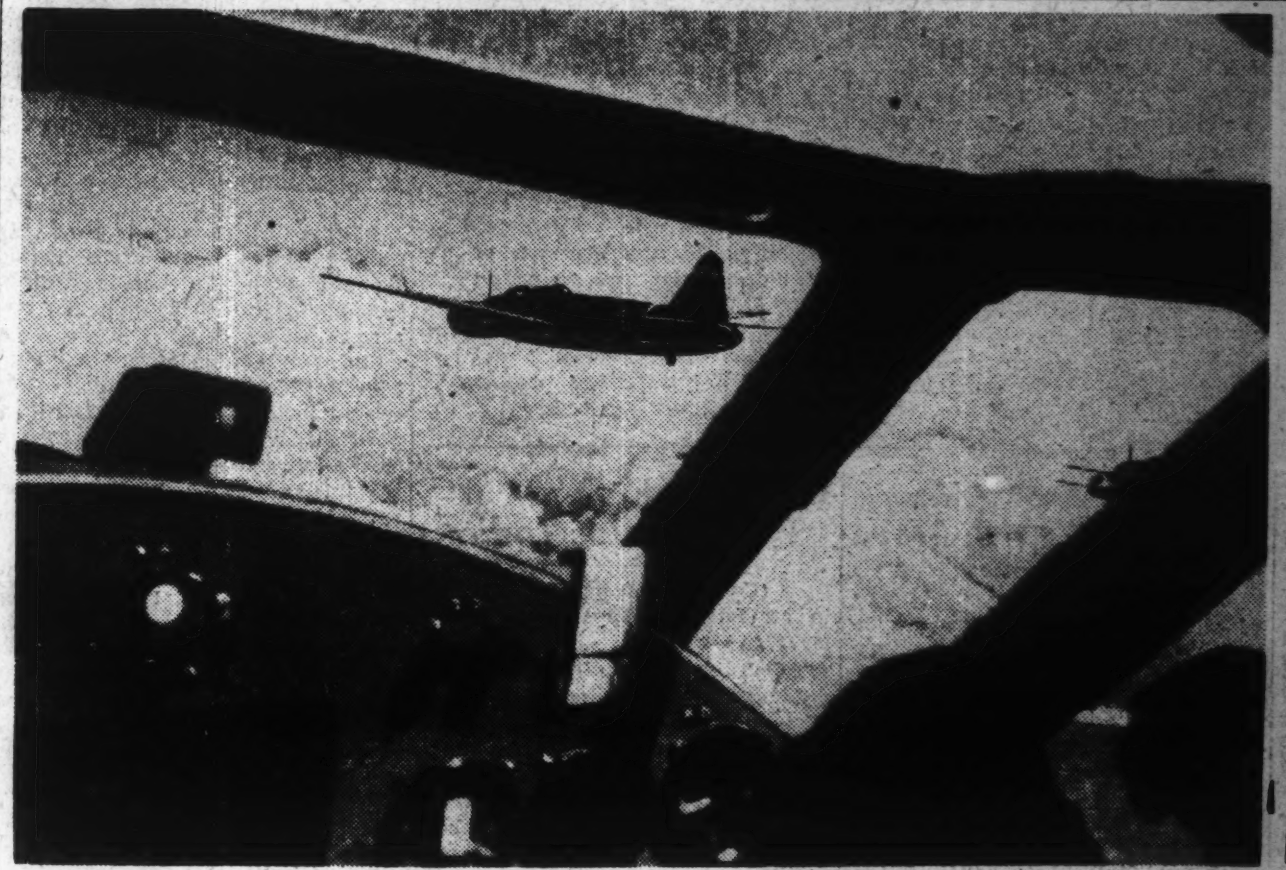
"The United States Army authorities are fully realizing the imporance of Chungking in the present great war," said the War Secretary. "If the aid to Chungking under the Lease-Lend Law is given up, the Chungking regime will lose modern arms to fight Japanese Forces. Not only is it necessary to continue the aid to Chungking, but also it is urgent to increase it."

Mrs. Chiang's Senate Talk Set

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 12.—Alvin W. Barkley, Democratic leader in the United States Senate, announced today that Soong Mei-ling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek who is now visiting Washington, will deliver an address before the Senate and the House of Representatives on February 18, it is reported from Washington.

Terrors of South Pacific Skies



Zooming through white fleecy clouds, a squadron of Imperial Navy planes speed on toward an enemy objective. (Photo by Cameraman Asai of the Navy Information Corps. Passed by the Navy Ministry).

Anti-British Sentiment Bolstered By Fast of Beloved Indian Leader

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, February 12.—Mahatma Gandhi started to fast as a protest to the British Government in India over the cruel acts committed against the Indian masses during the last six months and also for the purpose of demanding the authorities to adopt adequate measures to cope with the current serious food situation, according to an Azad-Hindu broadcast.

The broadcast, pointing out the grave significance of Gandhi's hunger-strike, declared that his fast, started at the cost of possible death, will bolster the anti-British movement of the entire Indian people and in the case of something serious happening to the Mahatma during the course of his fast, the wrath of the masses will burst out against the British in India.

Gandhi has practiced fasting four times in the past and has achieved considerable results. In December, 1921, it may be recalled, when the Prince of Wales, the then Crown Prince of Britain, visited India, the Indian people carried out nationwide demonstrations as protest against Britain for breaking the promise given at the time of the last World War and also against the violence used against the people in Amritsar.

Severe Clash Resulted

In February the following year, the enraged masses met in a severe clash with the British police in a certain village in the United Provinces and the incident developed into the burning of policemen to death.

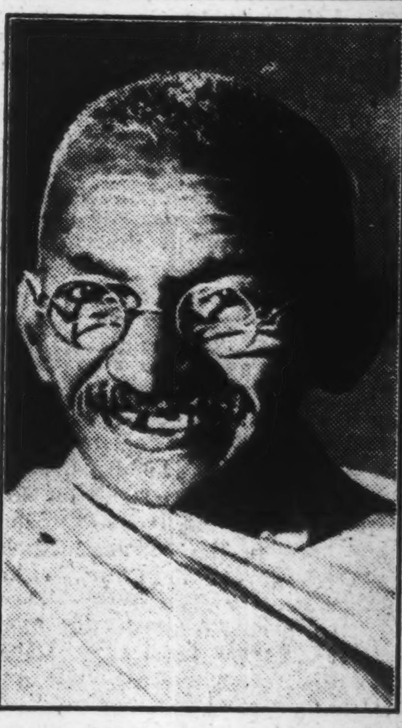
On learning that the principle of non-violence with which he had guided the people's movement had been broken by this incident, Gandhi started a two-week fast demanding the immediate suspension of the riot.

Due to his fasting, the all-India anti-British movement was put into utter confusion and finally resulted in a failure. Radical elements of the Congress Party went so far as to attack the Mahatma as a traitor.

His second hunger-strike was started in September, 1924 when the Joint Hindu-Moslem Meeting was held in New Delhi for the purpose

(Continued on Page 2)

Fights for Freedom



Mahatma Gandhi

Cabinet of Iran Resigns En Bloc

Domei

ISTANBUL, February 12.—The Iranian Cabinet resigned en bloc today, according to a report from Teheran. Ten Cabinet members out of 15 had tendered their resignations early this month when Premier Achmed Gvam Saltanah attempted to promulgate a decree endowing the American advisers a right to veto decisions made by the Cabinet, the report states. While the Premier was thus placed in a difficult situation, the members of the Iranian National Assembly recently submitted a bill demanding the transfer of the management of the Central Bank to the same Assembly and consequently, Premier Gvam Saltanah was forced to effect the resignation en bloc of the Iranian Cabinet today. The Central Bank has so far been placed under the management of the Finance Ministry and American advisers.

CONDITION OF MAHATMA ANNOUNCED FAVORABLE

Government Issues Third Day Report

Domei

LISBON, February 12.—Mahatma Gandhi's condition on the third day of his fasting at the Agha Khan Palace at Poona leaves nothing to be desired, the announcement by the Indian Government stated today. The Indian populace, seriously concerned over the Mahatma's condition, all know, however, that the Government announcement should be taken with a grain of salt.

Meantime government quarters in Britain, believed to be much worried over the Indian national leader's act outwardly remain unconcerned. Apparently influenced by this government attitude, all British papers are making light of the matter. They have so far given small space to the report of the Mahatma's condition.

A Reuter dispatch said that the British government's attitude toward the Mahatma is influenced by fear that if he should be freed right away, it will incur a serious problem in the national defense of India.

GANDHI'S FAST ROUSES INDIANS

Large-Scale Strikes, Anti-British Demonstrations Break Out

Domei

ISTANBUL, February 12.—The Bombay Provincial Legislature resolved to demand the unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi at its special session held today.

The resolution reads:

"Mahatma Gandhi started fasting despite poor physical condition, and it is resolved that the Bombay Provincial Government should immediately demand of the Indian Government the immediate and unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi."

Domei

LISBON, February 12.—The anti-British movement in India which seemed to have abated recently has now been suddenly stirred up again, due to the great reaction caused among the Indian masses by the report of Mahatma Gandhi's fast.

At Ahmedabad, Bombay, Nagpur and other cities, large-scale strikes have been started. Particularly at Ahmedabad, the workers of all the spinning mills have gone on strike, and all the factories, shops and schools in the city were closed.

At New Delhi, a public mass meeting was held, and anti-British sentiment was aroused in support of the Mahatma's fast, it is reported.

Indian Masses Angered

"Don't kill Gandhi, our veteran leader!" is the resolute cry reverberating throughout India, under the violent passion aroused among the Indian populace by the three-week fast started by Mahatma Gandhi in his burning patriotism for the emancipation of his motherland from British oppression, according

(Continued on Page 2)

Axis Airmen Active

Domei

ROME, February 12.—Braving inclement weather, the Italian air forces operating in Tunisia fiercely bombed harbor facilities at Bougie, while the Luftwaffe shot down two enemy planes between the islands of Crete and Rhodes, the Italian High Command announced this afternoon.

Soviet Mission Reaches Basra

Domei

ISTANBUL, February 12.—The Soviet Military Mission reached Basra, Iraq, today and inspected harbor and other equipments. The Mission is scheduled to visit Bagdad after completing the inspection at Basra, it is reported.

Army Wild Eagles Follow Up Attacks On Kweilin, Liuchow

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, February 12.—On top of devastating damages inflicted on the Kweilin and Liuchow airfields in Kwangsi Province yesterday, four enemy strategic points in Kwangtung Province were hit today by large formations of Japanese fighter planes and bombers, it is learned.

On Thursday morning, when the Japanese air unit came over its objective in Kweilin, the enemy fighter planes quickly took to their heels, leaving the defense of the airfield to the ground batteries.

Despite heavy barrage from the anti-aircraft guns, the Japanese dive-bombers blasted the runway by unleashing tons of explosives. Another unit, on the same afternoon, carried out a surprise attack on the Liuchow airfield, pounding objectives there until they were of no further use to the enemy.

Without giving a moments' rest to the foe, the Army air units again raided Fatkong, Tsingyuang, Szehui and Shiuhing, strategic enemy bases in Kwangtung Province, today, hammering military headquarters and barracks there effectively. All planes returned safely to their base.

Soviet, British Envoys Meet on Aid to Turkey

Domei

ISTANBUL, February 12.—Soviet Ambassador Sergei Vinogradov to Ankara called on British Ambassador Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen today and conferred on the recent Adana conference and particularly on detailed plans for the sending of supplies of arms to Turkey by the United States and Great Britain, it is reported. At the conference were also present Soviet and British military officers.

It is observed that some diplomatic activities are proposed among the three nations of Great Britain, Turkey and the Soviet Union, in view of the recent situation in the eastern front and Tunisia.

It is also reported from London that Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky recently conferred with British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

U.S. Plans Direct Supply Of Materials to India

Domei

LISBON, February 12.—The United States Lease-Lend Commission is expected to come to India shortly to open its office at New Delhi, it is reported from New Delhi.

Formerly the supply of arms to India by the United States was made through the British Government, but in view of the increasing importance of India in the anti-Axis front, it seems to have been decided to supply arms and other materials to India directly from the United States.

Chiang Army Head in New Delhi

Domei

ISTANBUL, February 12.—General Ho Ying-chin, Chief of Staff of the Chungking Army, arrived at New Delhi yesterday, to attend a conference of anti-Axis military leaders. It is reported immediately upon his arrival, he conferred with General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India.

General Ho will stay at General Wavell's official residence for three days, and after attending the coming military conference, he is expected to make an inspection trip to various parts of India, with British military leaders.

More Sun Spots Discovered

Domei

BERLIN, February 12.—A new group of 17 black spots was discovered in the sun today by the Prague Observatory, according to a dispatch from Prague.

Three of these spots are reported to be as large as the earth and are roughly triangular in shape.

This group of spots will be observed in the center of the sun within this week.

C. CHINA IS SAFE FROM INFLATION

Finance Sound, Says Minister Chou, Blasting Groundless Rumors

Domei

NANKING, February 12.—Chou Fo-hai, Finance Minister of the Nanking Government, at the plenary session of the National Economic Committee held here today, emphasized that the exchange rate of Central Reserve Bank notes and military scrips will be firmly maintained and also declared that the financial condition in Central China is showing no trend of inflation.

Various rumors are being circulated regarding the financial policies of the Government but they are all groundless, declared the Finance Minister.

The Government is not intending, as rumored, to put new coins in circulation in Shanghai as is evident from the fact that the Government has exerted much efforts to popularize the C.R.B. note and to strengthen its foundation, Minister Chou explained.

"As regards the rumor that the exchange rate between the C.R.B. notes and military scrips will be changed," he declared, "I positively deny it. Our Government will firmly maintain the current rate and the Japanese Government is cooperating with us for this purpose.

"Kazuo Aoki, Minister of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry of Japan, declared at the Diet session that the rate of 100 yuan for 18 yen will be maintained firmly by the National Government and the Japanese Government agrees with this policy. I hereby guarantee that the exchange rate will never be changed," the Finance Minister emphatically declared.

Denying the rumors of inflation due to the excessive issue of C.R.B. notes, Minister Chou Fo-hai asserted that the issue of the same notes has not been sufficient to meet the demand as is evident from the fact that the interest is at the high rate of 3 per cent a month.

That the issue of C.R.B. notes remarkably increased during the last year is, according to Minister Chou, because the area where they circulate greatly expanded and also because the old fapi notes were prohibited.

Therefore, the Minister concluded, there can be no phenomenon of inflation arising both from theoretical and practical view-points.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

year and appointed a special committee on anti-submarine warfare jointly with the United States, Prime Minister Churchill himself taking the chair. Its outcome has been the bombing of submarine dockyards and shops in Denmark and of the submarine base at Lorient on the western coast of France but nothing decisive in the matter of effect could be obtained.

A recent dispatch says that Prime Minister Churchill has testified in Parliament that the anti-submarine situation is improving and that the tonnage of ships has increased since six months ago through accelerated shipbuilding but such cannot be the facts. Britain in 1917 took exactly the same line on the very verge of collapse. We are not so blind as to take Churchill at his word. If the situation is really as he describes, how are we to interpret the fears being expressed by such authoritative publications as the Economist or The Times?

What is the shipbuilding situation which Churchill is seeking to camouflage? The British capacity to build 100,000 tons a month counts little, so that the work devolves entirely on the United States. Rear-Admiral Rand, responsible for shipbuilding in America, announced on February 10 that it would be possible for the United States to attain the goal of 16,000,000 tons a year within this year. But, he adds, this is conditional on securing the necessary materials.

British reporters, moreover, say that the shipbuilding capacity in the United States is still lagging behind the tonnage being sunk by Axis submarines. This indicates that the problem is not merely that of materials. The oil tanker built by one Keiser, called the wizard of shipbuilding, fell to pieces of itself in New York Harbor. This is something more than the fairy tale of an earthen vessel that it reminds one of. The reason for the sorry outcome, whether it lay in the matter of materials or that of skill, must have been quite fundamental. It is a gross mistake, of course, to believe that the United States has infinite resources and is capable of anything. As Prime Minister Tojo pointed out in the Diet the other day, the United States, for lack of the necessary light metals, is now building wooden aircraft.

Even more serious than the shipbuilding situation is the difficulties in replacing seamen, especially ship's officers. The Times points out that the Germans are aiming not merely at the sinking of ships but at the killing of seamen. Both the tonnage sunk and seamen lost are liable more and more to increase hereafter. Our wizard Keiser boasts that a 10,000-ton freighter of any design can be built in two days, but the training of seamen is not so easy. To be sure, if its the earthen vessels of Keiser's make, then badgers would make a fitting crew.

Pioneer of Japan's Advance South, Otoyo-San of Malai, to Be Revered

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

SHONAN, February 11.—Steps are being taken by the Japanese here to memorialize "Otoyo-san of Malai," Toyo Kato, who died last December at the age of 92 after having lived for 80 years in Malaya. Otoyo-san, a pioneer in Japan's southward advance, came to Malaya while still a young girl and spent her entire life in giving friendly service to all Japanese who came to Malaya. She was married to a Malaian nobleman, a bosom friend of Sultan Ibrahim of Johore.

Toyo Kato was born in Aoyama, Tokyo, the second daughter of a gardener who was employed in the old Yedo Castle. At the time of the Meiji Restoration she understood the necessity for Japanese to go abroad and, together with her sister who That was in the second year of Meiji, 1869.

Soon after her arrival she married a nobleman from Menanggaba a bosom friend of Sultan Ibrahim of Johore. Always saying that she would be buried under Malaian soil, she did all she could to be of service to the Japanese in Malaya.

It was said that British proclamations, as long as they concerned the Japanese, would be circulated more rapidly if they were sent through Toyo Kato.

When the War of Greater East Asia broke out and all the Japanese residents in Malaya were interned, Toyo Kato alone was excepted by the British, who although in most cases were merciless and brutal, could was married to a foreign businessman of Yokohama, she came here. not mistreat this aged woman who could be considered to have served meritoriously among the people. Thus, the British police left her alone and she stayed in Johore. After the whole of Malaya was occupied by the Imperial Forces she said that her 92-year-old eyes had seen nothing better than the wonderful advance of the Imperial Forces. She said that she would be forever grateful that she was still alive and able to see the Japanese Forces occupy the whole of Malaya. "All the hardships I underwent during my 80 years here have been repaid," she declared before she died last December.

It is being planned by the Japanese in Malai who knew Toyo Kato to gather on the occasion of the first anniversary of the rebirth of Malaya, to compile "the story of Otoyo-san" thus to honor her memory and also to make it serve as material for Japanese progress in New Malai.

Gandhi's Fast Aids Anti-British Move

(Continued From Page 1)

of alleviating the friction between these two religious groups. His fast, which was carried out for demanding the immediate unification of the two factions, led the meeting to a success.

In 1930, an uprising took place in Bengal Province which led to the promulgation of an extremely severe law by the then Governor-General Wellington. Mahatma Gandhi who protested to the law was imprisoned soon after his return from the Second Round-table Conference. This led to more serious disturbances and severe oppression by the authorities. Harijan, the oppressed class, was subjected to persecution not only by the Indian Government but also by the Hindus and the Harijan were driven into the most miserable living conditions.

Under such circumstances, the old patriot carried out his third fast in 1934 in the prison at Poona in which he was being confined, demanding the relinquishment of discrimination of caste and also the reflection on the part of the British Government in India as well as by the Hindus.

His hunger-strike proved successful as the Poona Agreement was concluded between the Hindus and other groups and the British Government in India released him from prison, subsequently softening its oppression upon the masses.

On the other hand, however, the anti-British strife at that time ended in a failure as the Mahatma had the movement suspended because he did not wish "liberty established upon ruins."

His fourth fast was practiced in 1939 as a demonstration toward the Lord of Rajputana and bore successful result.

His present fast is fundamentally different from others practiced in the past in that it is directed against the British Government in India. Needless to say, his current fast is aimed at the wholesale expulsion of British influence from India and the complete independence of India, which are the fundamental purposes of the present anti-British movement.

Another remarkable feature of his present fast is that it has been started at the risk of his life. The Mahatma is 75 years old and his health is in a serious condition. That he rejected the proposal of releasing him with some conditions shows the iron resolve to fight the current anti-British strife to the bitter end.

From the above considerations, it is clear that the rumor that Gandhi demanded his release with some conciliatory conditions is a product of the Anglo-American propagandists who are anxious to put an end to the anti-British movement in India as early as possible. It is evident, therefore, that the all-India uprising will assume ever more serious proportions in the future.

Taiwan Volunteers Show Rise

The application for special volunteer army service by the people of Taiwan was closed Wednesday. Total number of applicants reached 601,147, showing an increase of 41.1 per cent compared with 425,921 who applied last year, it is reported from Taihoku.

Gandhi's Fast Rouses Indians

(Continued from Page 1)

to an Istanbul dispatch to Domei on Thursday.

Telegrams demanding the unconditional release of the aged Indian sage are pouring into New Delhi to the quarters of Lord Linlithgow, British Viceroy and Governor-General of India, from the Industrialist's Association in Bombay, the Indian Chamber of Commerce and various other quarters throughout India.

Deeply moved by Gandhi's fast, all spinning factories in Ahmedabad have started a two-day strike, and in Bombay, the city markets have closed and have not reopened as yet, it is reported.

Meanwhile special orders were issued to the police by the governor of the Central Provinces to prevent the demonstrations which may arise as the result of Gandhi's fast.

British Worry Over Gandhi

Domei

ISTANBUL, February 12.—Though the British authorities are saying that they are not responsible for the health of Mahatma Gandhi, it is reported from New Delhi that a certain British physician was assigned yesterday to look after Gandhi's health. However, it is said to be doubtful whether the Mahatma will be willing to be examined by the British physician, as hitherto he has been attended by an Indian physician.

Women Comfort Parties To Visit China Fronts

The Dai Nippon Women's Association has decided to dispatch two parties on a 40-day tour to North and Central China to comfort officers and men of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, reports Domei.

The party detailed for North China will be headed by Madam Kiyoko Hayashi, while the other party to Central China will be headed by Madam Hide Ayugai, both directors of the Association.

The comfort parties are scheduled to leave Tokyo on February 24 for their destinations.

In their program is included stage dancing, singing and other varieties of entertainments.

Work After School Hours

With firm determination to cooperate in the nation-wide savings campaign, the children of the Iwai National School in Shizuoka Prefecture have been working after school hours ever since the outbreak of the China Affair to earn some money by gathering firewood in the nearby mountains. They have already deposited ¥25,965 during the past five years. It is estimated that the amount of savings per person is ¥41, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

Announcement

The Numa Dental Clinic, Rooms 405-6 on the 5th floor of the Kogin Bldg., opposite the Motomachi 1-chome tramcar stop, was changed to UCHITOMI DENTAL CLINIC. Dr. S. UCHITOMI, who took over the practice of the late Dr. Numa five years ago, wishes to thank his many foreign clients for their continued patronage.

SOLOMONS WAR VIVIDLY TOLD

Brilliant Actions by Imperial Navy in Air And Sea Described

In the waters of the Solomons, the Japanese Destroyer Force is wreaking havoc on the enemy plan for the domination of this area. A glimpse into the death struggle now being waged in the southern seas is given in a fragmentary diary of a Japanese sailor, which appears in the Tokyo Shimbun.

"I was on a destroyer, entrusted with the duty of seeing that the war goods reach their destination, heading for an undisclosed base," the diary begins.

"One certain afternoon, we suddenly spotted two enemy Grumman planes winging their way toward our ship at a high altitude and after circling thrice, took up offensive positions. In a flash, our guns roared into action, spitting fire at our doomed prey—the bombs dropped by their planes blew up white geysers of water. Just then we sighted a bomb coming toward our ship. The captain, however, calm and self-possessed ordered, "Hard aport!" The ship suddenly swerved to the left. We escaped by a hair's breath! A second later, we were rocked violently. The bomb had exploded in the water.

"Only the captain's composure had saved the ship and the crew from probable death. Just then a swift Japanese sea-plane came soaring like a mighty eagle to our rescue, routing the enemy planes in no time. There followed loud and joyous shouts of 'Banzai!' from our ship, while the 'sea eagle,' in answer to our cheers, dipped its wings.

"Enemy planes flew over our base almost daily to maneuver their desperate attacks upon our squadron of transports, lying at anchor. One day, an aerial formation comprised of five Boeing B-17's and six Germans started to attack our transports. Our planes, ever ready for action, darted swiftly and straight at the enemy planes. In the ensuing few minutes, the most fierce and relentless aerial combat occurred, amid a turbulent volley of shots. Suddenly the six Grumman fighters began emitting black clouds of smoke, then hurled themselves madly to their watery grave, one after the other. The other planes, petrified at the sight, made a quick getaway.

"On another day, a formation of seven Boeings challenged us to a combat. Not in the least bit frightened by their threat, we kept our position until they gathered closely around us. Then like lightning, our guns poured forth a steady stream of fire, the shells accurately hitting their target—four of the planes, spinning and twirling, fell like forlorn, autumn leaves fluttering in the breeze.

"I met an American aviator who was taken prisoner when his plane was blasted to the ground. Although he did not look much older than twenty, nevertheless his shoulder-strap designated his rank as that of a captain. Outfitted as though ready to go an a hiking trip, and appearing very unconcerned, he nonchalantly whistled a jazz tune.

"Owing to the enemy bombings conducted at random, the natives were able to catch various kinds of fishes hit by the shells, which they jokingly referred to as 'gifts from the Americans.' Often we were served delicious raw fish for dinner. The islanders are heartily cooperating with us."

Chinese Fire Victims Aided

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, February 6.—The Buddhist Tung Jen Hui, a well-known philanthropic organization, has completed the erection of 125 chien of mat sheds in Chin Chia Hsiang, Western Area, to accommodate 3,000 people who were rendered homeless by a huge fire in November last. A number of destitute people have already moved in.

2 More U.S. Planes Missing in Canada

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 12.—Two American transport planes carrying 13 military officers and government officials have been missing for the past four days in the northern wilds of Canada. United States Army authorities are conducting intensive searches with planes but so far nothing is known of their fate, it is reported.

Horse Research Institute Now Practically Complete

The National Horse Research Institute in Tochigi Prefecture, covering an area of some 600,000 tsubo, which has been under construction since fall of 1941 at an enormous expenditure of ¥3,000,000, is now almost complete, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

The work of the Institute, which has already been started in earnest since January, is to make scientific studies of problems dealing with horses, such as breeding, improvement, and training, as well as of fodder, and particularly, studying of various horse problems arising within the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Institute will give scientific guidance to various horse institutions throughout the country, offer part of the Institution for use by Governmental and private bodies, and also to train horsemen.

China's Aims Stressed

C.P.S.

NANKING, February 6.—Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity, and Masaomi Yoshitomi, Spokesman of the Japanese Embassy, at the first lecture meeting called by the Nanking branch of the New Citizens' Movement Promotion Commission at the National Assembly Hall recently, spoke on the significance of the National Government's participation in the War of Greater East Asia saying that China aims at the rejuvenation of the Republic and the defense of East Asia. Both speakers exhorted the students to redouble their efforts under the direction and guidance of the Supreme Leader.

Italy Shifts Envoy

Domei

ROME, February 12.—Italian Ambassador to Turkey, Octavio De Peppo, was appointed Italian Ambassador to Madrid today. The Ambassador has already left Ankara for Rome.

THE **Sumitomo Bank** LIMITED

Head Office: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed	¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up	50,000,000
Reserve Funds	63,410,000

President: HAYASHI OKAHASHI

HOME OFFICES: Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto.

OVERSEAS OFFICES: SHANGHAI & DAIREN

KOBE BRANCH: Sakaemachi 1-chome Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-44

KYOTO BRANCH: Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru Tel.: HONKYOKU (2) 2111-2116

Lower House Set For Quick Action On Budget Today

(Continued from Page 1)

speedily approved on the spot based on reports made on them by the related committees. The same House will also present activity in its several special committees which will sit for study of bills assigned for their respective scrutiny

No plenary session is scheduled today for the House of Peers, whose activity will be limited to the sitting of four committees which will study the four bills respectively allocated to them, including the proposed Oil Monopoly Law.

Meantime it was clarified that a new Tokyo under the projected Tokyo Metropolitan System Law will have as its administrative head a person of State minister caliber. Home Vice-Minister Iwao Yamazaki replied to that effect to the query raised by Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shioden yesterday in the Lower House committee session on the same bill.

Shioden Interpellates

Lieutenant-General Shioden, at the session, interpellated the Government on the latter's intention relative to the selection of the head of the proposed Tokyo Metropolis. The interpellator suggested in this connection that the head should be of a State minister's caliber or be concurrently assumed by the Home Minister. The Home Vice-Minister took up the question and answered in the following way:

"I agree with you on your suggestion that the New Tokyo head should be a man of State minister caliber. As to your other suggestion of having the Home Minister concurrently heading the metropolis, we cannot consent to it, principally because of the importance of the Home Ministership and also of the directorship of the projected metropolian district."

The committee also drew many clarifications from the interested authorities as to the phases of the intended metropolitan area. The members of the metropolitan assembly, to be inaugurated as a natural outcome of the realization of Tokyo Metropolis, will not be permitted to sit in the House of Representatives at the same time, it was clarified at the same session.

TO LET

One GOOD OFFICE room of 100 tsubo in the former Settlement from November.

A few unfurnished houses in the best part of hills, & Offices in the central part of business section.

We have property for sale & clients to buy same.

APPLY TO **H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.**

Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants

28 NANIWA-MACHI, KOBE,

Tel. Sannomiya 789, 1423 & 1424 P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

Plans Women Colonists

Nagano Prefecture has decided to send to Manchoukuo a party of women colonists, the first of its kind in Japan, in the course of this year, it was officially announced Friday, reports the Yomiuri.

The party is scheduled to start for their destination in May and August.

It is further reported that after receiving special training for three months in Manchoukuo, these women colonists will be recommended as wives to members of the Voluntary Corps or men colonists who are already there, or will be sent back to Japan to engage in training future colonists.

Back China's War Entry

C.P.S.

NANKING, February 12.—Following the National Government's declaration of war on the United States and Great Britain, members of the Army Alumni Association expressed their full support to the Government's stand in a special message recently sent to President Wang Ching-wei. The message stressed that the present is a golden opportunity for China to free herself from Anglo-American imperialism, which has caused her great sufferings since the Opium War.

Lin Stresses China's Role

C.P.S.

NANKING, February 6.—In a stirring broadcast speech recently delivered here, Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity, reiterated the National Government's determination to crush the Anglo-American Powers and the Chungking regime. "Japan and China are no longer friends in distress, but have become comrades in a war against their common enemy," declared the Publicity Minister.

To Remove Harris Statue

The monument of Townsend Harris in Shizuoka will be removed shortly while all postcards and books dealing with him and Okichi will be abolished, reports the Asahi.

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Limited

[illegible] GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE: 1, [illegible], Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 362, 366. Telephone: Ginza (57) [illegible]. Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo[illegible]" Furikae No. Tokyo [illegible].

BRANCH OFFICES: OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770. YOKOHAMA, 157 Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) [illegible]. KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya [illegible].

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One month, [illegible]; six months, [illegible]; one year, [illegible]. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.[illegible]. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Reich Smashes Soviet Attacks

(Continued From Page 1)

The German artillery threw back their enemies who attempted to penetrate Novorossisk Harbor.

60 Soviet Planes Destroyed

The Soviets on the Eastern Front lost 60 planes yesterday, the German High Command announced today, reports Domei.

It also announced that a formation of British bombers raided northern Germany last night causing some casualties among civilians. Many of the raiders were shot down in western Germany and elsewhere.

Exhorts Chinese Navy

C.P.S.

NANKING, February 6.—General Jen Yuan-tao, Minister of Navy, has issued a circular order to the Chinese Navy urging officers and men to contribute their all to the cause of the epoch-making mission arising out of China's declaration of war on the United States and Great Britain.

Just Off the Press

The Japan Year Book

1942 - 1943 Edition

If you were to choose just one kind of reference book on Japan, you would naturally select one that is most dependable, that has lasting value. And this is the book that merits your wise choice.

PRICE ¥20.00

The Foreign Affairs Association of Japan

Osaka Bldg., Hibiya Park, Tokyo

READ

The Nippon Times Weekly

Accurate and Well-Informed, Easy-to-Read and Fully-Illustrated

It is the outstanding publication of its kind in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Why not add your name to the lengthy list of enthusiastic subscribers which includes leaders in all walks of life?

Out Every THURSDAY

Price 40 sen

THE MITSUI BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ¥100,000,000
CAPITAL PAID ....¥ 60,000,000
RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS ...¥ 95,795,067

HEAD OFFICE: No. 1, Muro-machi 2-chome, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.
KOBE BRANCH: Sakae-machi, 3-chome, Kobe (Phone: Sannomiya 31).
SANNOMIYA BRANCH: 32 Akashimachi, Kobe (Phone: Sannomiya 5406-9).

FOREIGN BRANCHES: Bombay, Dairen, London, New York, Shanghai, Sourabaya

Foreign Correspondent: In all principal cities of the world.

HOME BRANCHES: Edobashi (Tokyo), Fukuoka, Ginza (Tokyo), Gotanda (Tokyo), Hiroshima, Ikebukuro (Tokyo), Kaijobiru (Tokyo), Kobe, Kyoto, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Meguro (Tokyo), Moji, Nagoya, Nagoya-Kamimaetsu, Nihonbashi (Tokyo), Nihonbashi-Honcho (Tokyo), Osaka, Osaka-Dojima, Osaka-Kawaguchi, Osaka-Nishi, Osaka-Semba, Otaru, Sannomiya (Kobe), Shinjuku (Tokyo), Tamuracho (Tokyo), Wakamatsu (Kyushu), Yokohama.

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

In a Long War Victory Favors the Spiritually Strong

Nippon Times

Japan's United 100-Million Will Vanquish the U.S. and Britain

No. 15,761 | (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) | TOKYO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1943 | 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 | Price 15 Sen

6 ENEMY VESSELS SUNK OFF EASTERN AUSTRALIA BY NIPPON SUBMARINES

54,000 Tons Victimized In Fortnight Up to Early This Month

ANNOUNCED FRIDAY

Activities of Japanese Warcraft Spell Menace to U.S. And Australia

Submarines of the Imperial Navy sank six enemy vessels totaling 54,000 tons off the eastern coast of Australia between the middle of January and the early part of this month, according to an announcement made by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. Friday.

The announcement, which is certain to strike fear into the enemy shipping, bringing to its attention the ever increasing menace of the daring submarines of the Imperial Navy follows:

"Submarines of the Imperial Japanese Navy sank six enemy vessels with an aggregate of 54,000 tons off the Eastern coast of Australia during a period from the midde of January to the early part of February."

Warfare Intensified

The Imperial Navy's submarines' war upon enemy commerce has in recent days increased in intensity. Our submarines, crossing the equator and advancing to Australia's eastern coast, to what can be called the blood route of American-Australian communications, sank between mid-January and the early days of February 6 enemy vessels aggregating 54,000 tons.

First in mid-January one 8,000-ton freighter and one tanker were sunk. Toward the end of January a 10,000-ton freighter was added to the list. In February two 8,000-ton freighters and a 12,000-ton freighter were sent to the bottom.

Australia's eastern coast is the most important route in the American-Australian supply line. And in addition America is putting forth all its power to secure the islands in that area as important footholds in an offensive against Japan.

The development of the active operation of Japanese submarines off the eastern coast of Australia spells a grave menace to the United States and Australia, because their activity means a warfare of trade destruction. The United States, who poses itself as the arsenal for the anti-Axis nations, is busily engaged in sending airplanes, bullets and other arms and ammunition to Australia in accordance with the Lease-Lend Law. On the other hand, the United States is importing provisions worth about $200,000,000 from Australia. The enemy vessels which were victimized by the Japanese submarines were fully laden with provisions and arms.

The loss of six vessels at a time when the United States is badly in need of bottoms will be a severe blow to that country. At the same time, the loss of goods carried aboard these ships will have far-reaching effects on both the United States and Australia. The loss of a 8,000-ton oil tanker means that of more than 10,000 tons of oil. Naturally, the loss of five vessels with an aggregate of 46,000 tons means that of more than 60,000 tons of cargo.

Exposed to Grave Crisis

Thus, the American-Australian defense line is now exposed to a grave crisis following the activities of Japanese submarines, the recent bombardment of Canton Island of the Phoenix Group by Japanese submarines and the constant flying of Japanese sea "eagles" looking for their prey. Since the results of modern warfare depend a great deal on the warfare of destroying merchant vessels and transports, the present operation of Japanese submarines will play an important part on the decision of the war issue.

The United States and Britain are concentrating on the construction of vessels following the sinking of their bottoms by Japanese submarines in the Pacific and by German and Italian submarines in the Atlantic and others. The United States is boasting that it can build 1,000,000 tons of shipping in a month, but its new ships are being hastily built as a matter of course, which is testified by the fact that so many American vessels have foundered from unaccounted accidents.

Enemy Weekly Features Pictures Of Crash Dive Which Sank Hornet

Sensational Pictorial Record Reveals Spectacular Courage of Imperial Airmen in Sinking U.S. Aircraft Carrier in Solomons Area

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, February 11.—A spectacular, dramatic series of pictures showing the gallant crash dive of a Japanese bomber which seriously crippled the American aircraft carrier Hornet and eventually resulted in its sinking is carried in the January 23 issue of the British weekly, the Illustrated London News, which has just been received here.

The pictures constitute an awed tribute to the sterling courage and self-sacrificing fighting spirit of the Japanese air units as well as being a sensational pictorial record of the blasting of the Hornet in the Battle off the Solomons at the end of October last year.

The first photograph in the magazine is a picture of a Japanese plane about to smash into the enemy vessel. The gallant Japanese bomber is hurling itself from an altitude of about 50 meters at the conning tower of the enemy aircraft carrier around which spouts of waters caused by bombs are rising.

Over the doomed enemy vessel in the picture are two or three Japanese planes, circling, watching their comrade bomber which is about to take a death plunge into the heart of the enemy vessel.

The second photograph portrays the Hornet about to sink after the Japanese bomber, loaded with bombs, had crashed into the conning tower.

There is another photograph in the magazine which shows men running frantically about the flight deck of the carrier in a futile attempt to put ou the fire which had been started.

A fourth photograph shows an enemy destroyer in close proximity,

(Continued on Page 2)

MUTUAL BONDS ARE STRESSED ON EMPIRE DAY

Axis Powers Reaffirm Common Resolve to Fight War to Successful End

NEW AMITY PACT HAILED

Japan's Achievements in Current Fight and in Past 26 Centuries Warmly Lauded

Domei

SOFIA, February 12.—Leading papers in Bulgaria yesterday prominently published the full text of the Convention of Amity and Cultural Collaboration between Japan and Bulgaria which was formally signed in Tokyo yesterday.

In editorials, they stated that the present convention will further increase the existing spirit of mutual trust and confidence between the two countries.

All local papers also carried the portrait of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan yesterday on the occasion of Kigensetsu or Japan's Empire Day and paid a high tribute to Japan's signal war victories.

The Vecher, leading metropolitan paper published here, stated, "We Bulgarians have been bound closely with the courageous and virtuous Japanese people by lasting ties of friendship. Bulgaria has become an Ally of Japan in the present war. There is no doubt that the economic and friendly relations between Japan and Bulgaria will become even closer through the conclusion of the present convention."

Celebrated in Berlin

Domei

BERLIN, February 11.—All metropolitan papers today carried special articles explaining the significance of Kigensetsu or Japan's Empire Day which fell on today.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, in its special article, paid a high tribute to Japan which succeeded in defending its national honor and prestige for the past twenty centuries by quoting Reichsfuehrer Hitler's message to Japan in November, 1940.

Rome Fetes Anniversary
Special to the Nippon Times

ROME, February 11.—The anniversary of the foundation of the Japanese Empire was celebrated in Rome today with a meeting at the Palazzo Orsini with the attendance of the members of the Friends of Japan Society, Japanese diplomatic representatives, Government officials, German representatives, high officials of the Fascist Party and others.

Speaking at the meeting, Baron Aloisi, president of the above society, paid high tribute to the achievements of Japan in the past 26 centuries. He declared that "the Italian people fully understand the nobility of Japan, which during 26 centuries of history, was able to keep intact its great spiritual energies and which knew how to better its civilization."

Then Baron Aloisi recalled the great Japanese victories which have been won in the current war and which, he said, have hit the enemy in its most vulnerable spot—its economy. Having won vast riches Japan took steps to share them with its allies, he pointed out, adding, "the recently concluded commercial accords were made with a spirit quite different from the egoism with which the Anglo-Saxons have always kept their riches."

Baron Aloisi concluded by stating that the Axis Powers are fighting to establish the inviolability of their rights.

Following this, Japanese Charge d'Affaires Shunichi Kase spoke on the common fight which Japan, Italy and Germany are waging in order to build up a new world order based on justice. He concluded by saying that to reach that goal it is necessary to strengthen further the spiritual union among the three peoples.

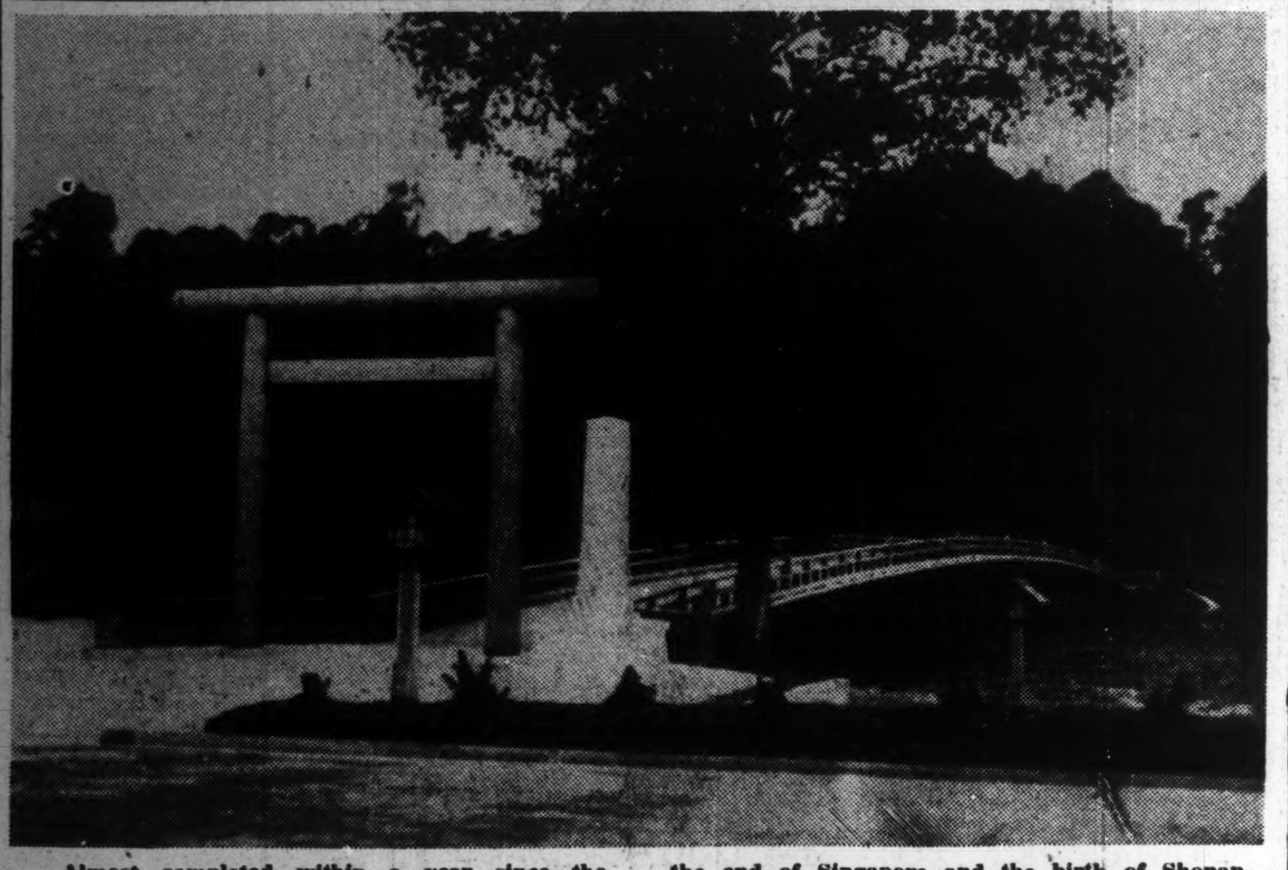
Naval Attache Shifted

Appointment of Rear-Admiral Minoru Maeda as naval attache to the Japanese Embassy in China succeeding Rear-Admiral Kiyoshi Shirotani was announced on Friday by the Navy Ministry.

Franco to Visit Lisbon

General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, may visit Lisbon next month, according to a Lisbon dispatch dated Thursday to Domei.

Shonan Shrine to Be Dedicated



Almost completed within a year since the memorable reduction of Singapore, Shonan Shrine, a section of which is shown in the above photo, will be officially dedicated in solemn ceremonies to be held on February 15, the first anniversary of the end of Singapore and the birth of Shonan. The construction of the shrine was swift and steady due to the efforts of the Army engineer corps and the Shonan Special City.

Signs of British Domination Gone From Shonan, A Year After Fall

Sports Enjoyed; Malais, Chinese, Indians Work Busily and Peacefully in City; Memorials And Shrine Built

By Domei Correspondent

SHONAN, February 12.—With a silent prayer in my heart for the spirits of the gallant Japanese soldiers who sacrificed their lives in the battle for Singapore, I crossed the Johore Causeway and entered the city of Shonan by motor-car today as I retraced the events of a year ago.

After rolling over the smooth highway for several minutes, I came upon a hill—Bandai Hill—which was occupied by the Nippon Forces only after much bloodshed. To my right, I saw five or six battered skeletons—all that remained of huge oil storage tanks which had burned for several days as Singapore fell.

Then, I proceeded onward to famous Bukit Timah heights. En route, I passed by several hills some 50 feet in height before I reached Bukit Timah. Beyond the Hill lies the Ford factory where Lieutenant-General Arthur E. Percival, commander-in-chief of the British Forces in Malaya, came to meet the Japanese Commander, Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita.

It was then that my thoughts flashed back to that momentous occasion when the reporters were informed of the big news of "the unconditional surrender of the British forces" and we all rushed madly back to our Press headquarters in the rear of the Ford factory.

Pausing before the impressive Churelto War Memorial atop Bukit Timah Heights, I could not be but greatly impressed at the sacrifice of the thousands who gave their lives on the slopes of the Hill. Here, again, I offered an earnest prayer for three of our Press comrades who sacrificed their lives during the Singapore Battle and now lie quietly sleeping in the shadows of the Bukit Timah War Memorial.

A few minutes' drive from Bukit Timah Heights brought me to the compound of the Shonan Shrine which covers an area of more than 1,000 acres. The Shrine proper is built entirely of Japanese cypress while the granite for the stairways and material for the annex buildings were locally obtained. It was amazing to see the progress made by the Shrine and its vast compound in less than a year.

Leaving Shonan Shrine, I soon came into the busy streets in the northeastern section of Shonan. The streets were crowded with Malais, Indians, Chinese—all people of different race and color. In less then a year since the Japanese occupation, the city of Shonan has undergone a radical change. All signs of British domination are gone so completely that today Shonan may be truly termed "a native people's city," a striking contrast with that before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia when all Malais were subjected to British oppression.

In the business center near the 12-storied Cathay Building, which incidently was the target of Japanese shelling during the general Singapore offensive, English signboards are rapidly being replaced by those in Japanese.

On the open Shonan Padang in front of the Shonan Special Municipality Building, where a year ago, thousands of broken, wrecked automobiles lay in rusty shambles, people now enjoy various sports. It is the center of sports activities in Shonan, and almost daily one can see various teams vie in rugby football, field hockey, tennis and even baseball.

Walking along the embankment of the magnificent Shonan harbor, I made a sweeping survey of the port, now cleared of the many scuttled British vessels. It presented a peaceful sign of normal activity with ships along the quays, loading and unloading, while in the distance could be seen a ship steaming for a port somewhere in the Greater East Asia Sphere.

SPEECHES BY TOJO, TANI PUBLICIZED BY SOVIETS

Press Plays Up Prime Minister's Promise of Freedom to Burma, P.I.

The speeches made by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani and Finance Minister Okinori Kaya at the 81st session of the Imperial Diet were publicized in the Soviet Union on February 9 by a radiocast from Moscow which broadcast the wire from Tokyo reaching there from the Tass News Agency dated February 5, according to a Kuibishev dispatch to Domei.

The January 30 edition of the Soviet paper, Pravda, gave a brief summary of the Diet opening in Tokyo, but did not make references to the contents of the ministerial speeches.

The aforementioned broadcast placed particular emphasis on the phases of Prime Minister Tojo's address which stressed the necessity for increased endeavor in the development of the resources in the South, and which requested the staunch determination of the people at the home front in the achievement of a conclusive victory.

Simultaneously, the Soviet press prominently reported on Prime Minister Tojo's assurance for the independence of Burma and the Philippines, and published the full text of the portion of Foreign Minister Tani's allusions to the international relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

Laval Holds Talks

Premier Pierre Laval arrived in Paris on Thursday and completed important talks with prominent Government leaders including Minister of Justice Joseph Barthelemy, Minister of Productions, Governor of Seine, Delegate-General for Franco-German Economic Relations Jacques Barnaud, Leader of the French People's Party Jacques Doriot, according to a Paris dispatch to Domei.

1943-4 BUDGET GETS APPROVAL OF HOUSE BODY

Committee Also Passes Other Special Accounts in Plenary Session

PEERS DISCUSS 9 BILLS

Ogasawara Announces Rate Of Exchange for Dollar And Pound

The general budget for the next fiscal year and various special accounts were unanimously passed without amendments by the plenary session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee on Friday afternoon.

Diet proceedings are showing unusual speed in pace with the breathless advance of the Japanese Armed Forces.

There was no plenary session of the House of Peers on Friday but four of its committees, respectively on petroleum monopoly, Hokkaido railways, public schools and agricultural insurance met to discuss nine legislative bills, which had been sent over from the Lower House. From 1:30 p.m. a final discussion was held on the Wartime Criminal Bill and it was unanimously passed to be brought up in the plenary session of the Upper House on Monday.

8 Bills Discussed

The House of Representatives, meanwhile, sat in plenary session from 1 p.m. and took up eight bills including the Military Service Law Amendment Bill. Umekichi Nakamura, of Tokyo, interpellated on one of these, the Chamber of Commercial and Industrial Economy Bill, followed by interpellations on the Imperial Mining Development Company Law Amendment Bill by Kiyoto Kawamata, of Akita, and Jutaro Takahashi, of Iwate. These bills were all referred to various committees.

Meanwhile, 11 bills including the Emergency Profit Tax Law Amendment Bill, which had been passed by the respective committees in the morning, were passed by the plenary session. Thus, the 1943-44 tax increase schedule passed the Lower House and was sent to the House of Peers.

The plenary session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee met for the last time at 1 p.m. following the meetings of the various sub-committees during the morning.

Interpellating the Government on the ¥13,200,000,000 general budget and special accounts, Hidekichi Tamura, of Tokushima, said:

Consents to Budget

"The total budget amounts to some ¥36,000,000,000, which means that ¥100,000,000 is to be spent by the Government daily, an unprecedented sum, but we gladly and unconditionally consent to the appropriations. We shall respond to the demand of the Government to do everything in our power to assure the smooth working of decisive warfare finances based on decisive warfare production and decisive warfare living. We hope the Government in response to the confidence of the 100,000,000 people conduct its wartime administration with decisive warfare

(Continued on Page 2)

AXIS REPULSES REDS IN DON, DONETZ BEND

Strong Soviet Tank Formation Destroyed by Germans in Counter-Attack

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, February 11.—Strong Soviet infantry and tank formations were repulsed by German forces in a counter-attack in the lower Don and Donetz bend inflicting heavy casualties and destroying many tanks, according to reports received here.

In the Velikie Luki area, the German defenders reportedly smashed 11 Soviet tanks. For 10 days from February 1 to 10, the report added that 357 Soviet tanks were either captured or destroyed on the Eastern Front.

Meanwhile, German troops operating in the area west of Oskol completely overwhelmed the Soviet defenders in a bitter struggle causing many casualties among the Soviet forces, while the Reich army successfully strengthened its position all along the main fighting line.

The report, moreover, declared that German air formations continued their devastating raids in southern England yesterday.

ENEMY TRANSPORT SUNK

Victim of Japanese Submarine off Australian Coast

An enemy transport was sunk by a Japanese submarine off the eastern coast of Australia, it was announced by the Anglo-American Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific, on Thursday, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei in relaying a telegram from Melbourne.

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, February 13, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Significance of New Japanese-Bulgarian Agreement

YOMIURI-HOCHI—An agreement of amity and cultural collaboration between Japan and Bulgaria was concluded on February 11, on the occasion of Kigensetsu.

From early times spiritual ties existed between Japan and Bulgaria, which is the most friendly country toward Japan in the Balkans.

As the European war developed, aggravating the general European situation, Bulgaria decided that its interests should be the interests of Japan, Germany, and Italy. On March 1, 1941 it adhered to the Tripartite Alliance.

Almost as soon as it had joined the Axis Powers in the war, Bulgaria sent a mission to Japan whose mission was to increase political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries. The efforts of Japan and Bulgaria to get them together more closely in the cultural field bore fruit in the agreement which has just been announced. On the one hand there is Japan fighting for the emancipation of East Asia as a force propelling the construction of a new world order. On the other we see Bulgaria fighting for the emancipation of the various races inhabiting the Balkans. There is no doubt that the free cultural intercourse between Japan and Bulgaria which is promised by the new agreement will be an important factor in the advancement of the cultural welfare of all the people of the world.

Blows to Chungking

YOMIURI-HOCHI—On the China front, the Imperial Forces in the course of last year fought against Chungking forces aggregating 3,867,000 strong of whom the enemy left 268,500 dead on the field, lost 124,408 officers and men taken as prisoners, 109 warplanes shot down and vast quantities of arms and ammunition captured by us. Compared with the results of the preceding year, the number left dead on

(Continued on Page 2)

GUADALCANAL MOVE PERPLEXES ENEMY

Worried Over Next Operations By Nippon Troops; Press Wary in Comment

The Imperial Headquarters' announcement concerning the movement of the Imperial Forces from Guadalcanal and Buna, and especially the fact that details of the movement were made absolutely clear in the Diet, have apparently made the enemy view with misgivings what is to come next, according to a January 11 dispatch from Canton to the Mainichi.

Because what actually took place at Guadalcanal and Buna was laid forth in a direct manner in the Diet by a representative of the Army and Navy, the enemy press has been unable to do any effective spreading of propaganda. Reports reveal further that because during the detailed explanation of the situation in Guadalcanal and Buna it was made clear that solid foundations for new Japanese offensives have been completed, the enemy's feeling of uneasiness is increasing in seriousness.

Anti-Axis Press Wary

The tone of the anti-Axis press is not what it was expected to be; papers in London merely carried the Japanese declaration verbatim. Newspapers in America, although claiming the Japanese movement from Guadalcanal and Buna to be an anti-Axis victory, nevertheless added in every case that this did not mean that Japan's offensives had terminated.

There was also not much reaction in Australia; the Australian upper house on Tuesday was embroiled in a struggle between those who were for and against the sending of Australian-made arms out of Australia.

Chungking merely reiterated its plaintive plea to America for more weapons. Said Chungking, "To have us start an offensive against Japan from this Chinese continent, America should send us more weapons."

The only show of boastfulness concerning the Japanese movement came from American Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, who in his usual manner, declared, "We intend to make every island in the Pacific an American base." In spite of that however, the fact that Lauchlin Currie, Roosevelt's messenger to Chungking, declared in Congress that, "In order for America to aid Chungking it is necessary to open a road from the rear to Chungking," indicates that Americans know that nothing they can do can shake Japan's control of the Pacific.

Situation Not Yet Decisive

On Tuesday, a London radio commentator suggested what can be considered a representative anti-Axis

(Continued on Page 2)

SPOKESMAN PRAISES JAPANESE STRATEGY

Foe's Losses in Solomons Will Refute His 'Victory' Propaganda

The heavy losses recently inflicted on the enemy in the Guadalcanal and Buna areas in the South Pacific by the Japanese Forces is a feat unprecedented in the annals of warfare in view of the fact the Imperial Armed Forces were matched against numerically superior enemy forces, declared Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, in commenting on the brilliant Japanese strategy of effecting removal of her troops to new positions.

"The enemy may call this Japanese action as a retreat and his victory but the composite results of his disastrous losses tell the story in six months of fighting," he added.

Following is the full statement given out by the Spokesman:

Lauds Japan's Victory

"The enormous successes achieved by the Imperial Forces in the Guadalcanal and Buna areas in only a half year of fighting since last August 7 are comparable in significance to the brilliant victory at Singapore just a year ago. The magnitude of the damages inflicted upon the enemy—the loss of the most strategic Allied bastion at Singapore and the disastrous losses in warships, airplanes and fighting personnel in the Guadalcanal and Buna areas—is an achievement unparalleled in the history of warfare.

"The fighting units of the Imperial Army and Navy which were sent out to those remote South Pacific fronts were small, but they were enough to lure huge enemy forces in ships, planes and men and to deal out such tragic losses as have no precedent. The net results of the campaign indicate conclusively the overwhelming success of Japanese strategy.

No more eloquent proof of our success exists than in the comprehensive results achieved in the six months from last August 7 to February 7 of this year when the Battle off Ysabel Island ended. The enemy losses were 10 battleships, eight aircraft carriers, 42 cruisers, 37 destroyers, 10 submarines, two minesweepers, 10 torpedo boats, three warships of unidentified types, 23 transports, totaling 145, and over 996 airplanes. The loss of six battleships sunk and four damaged, four aircraft carriers sunk and four damaged and 36 cruisers sunk and six damaged represent the destruction of the main strength and the better part of the American pre-war fleet.

"A comparison of the principal losses on both sides—the American losses of 10 to our two, one sunk and one damaged, in battleships; eight to one of ours damaged in aircraft carriers; 42 to four, three sunk and one damaged, in cruisers; and 37 to

(Continued on Page 2)

CHURCHILL'S SPEECH SEEN AS MERE TALK

Claim of Big Offensive in Nine Months, Shipbuilding Satisfactory, Old Stories

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's boast before the House of Common on February 11 regarding the launching of an offensive against the Axis Powers within nine months and also that the shipbuilding campaign of America and Britain is progressing satisfactorily, is nothing beyond tall talk on the part of America and Britain which lack real power, according to the opinions of local observers.

In stating that a great offensive will be launched against the Axis Powers within nine months, Churchill closed his eyes to the numerous blunders and failures so far committed by the anti-Axis nations.

A big offensive by the enemies of the Axis Powers is a thing which has been spoken of by the leaders of Axis-resisting countries so frequently without anything coming out of it that all that can be done about is to just wait and see.

The promise of a big offensive against the Axis powers would have aroused some interest if the same thing had not received mention in the statement which came at the end of the recent Casablanca meeting between Roosevelt and Churchill.

Churchill's promise of an offensive against the Axis on a large scale constitutes further evidence of the nervousness of America, Britain and other countries allied with them in the struggle against the Axis. The great anxiety of these countries to make a move which would be decisive of the general drift of the war before it definitely develops into a long-term struggle, a thing which they dread not without reason, is also evident.

In the same speech, Churchill made the explicit statement that he would see Roosevelt once again within nine months. It is recalled that Roosevelt and Churchill met every time the American and British armed forces had ill successes or when enmity developed between the two forces.

Evidently, a series of evil schemes requiring another confidential meeting with Roosevelt is unfolding in Churchill's mind.

Although Churchill sang praises of American and British shipbuilding power, he also pointed out that Axis submarines are presenting a real menace to anti-Axis shipping.

In parallel with the intense activities of German submarines in the past, it is anticipated that a tremendous increase will be seen in the attention American and British shipping will receive from German undersea craft in the future.

Guadalcanal Move Perplexes Enemy

(Continued From Page 1)

opinion concerning the Japanese movement from Guadalcanal and Buna. He asserted, "The Japanese movement from Guadalcanal and Buna cannot be regarded as having made decisive the situation in the Pacific. Japan has deeply rooted holds in the Solomons and in New Guinea. In addition, Japan's pressure upon India continues to be intense. We have to defend India too. This must be firmly kept in mind, especially as long as Mahatma Gandhi is still in India."

Although the American government continues to refuse to disclose the results of he Battles off Rennell and Ysabel Islands in the Solomons, it is reported that it expects, not far in the future, to release "an official report covering the whole of the fighting," a February 11 dispatch from Buenos Aires to the Mainichi reveals.

Elmer Davis, director of America's board of wartime information, has asserted Japan's Imperial Headquarters announcement was "greatly exaggerated" but his denials of the Japanese announcements have lately become weak. Reports from Washington reveal that Davis declared, "American losses in the air and sea fighting against the Japanese in the Solomons area have recently been very small. Japan's Imperial Headquarters has announced that three American battleships and numerous other American craft have been sunk, but these claims have been greatly exaggerated. In any case I believe the navy department will soon release an official report covering the whole of the fighting."

Donates to Nanking

C.P.S.

NANKING, February 12.—In appreciation of the C.R.B. $100,000 donation to the National Government from the Su-Huai Special Area as a gesture of full support to the Government's declaration of war on Britain and the United States, President Wang Ching-wei dispatched a telegraphic message of thanks to Hao Peng, Administrator of that special district.

Chinese Girl Studying in Tokyo as Reward For Cooperation During Malai Campaign

When the Imperial troops blasted the British off the Malai peninsula in one sweeping dash and then crushed them in Singapore almost one year ago, they were unaware of the fact that they had gained a staunch and zealous friend in a Chinese girl teaching school in Kuala Lumpur.

Today, however, as the first anniversary of the fall of Singapore approaches, that girl, Miss Li Ching-peng, finds herself living in Japan's capital under the kind invitation of the Japanese Army as a reward for her earnest cooperation during the Japanese march down Malai.

Graduated from the Hsinhua Art Academy in Shanghai, this 25-year old artist first saw the dauntless but disciplined figures of the Japanese troops one year ago as they drove the Britishers before them and brought deliverance and happiness to the exploited natives everywhere they went.

It was then that Miss Li accepted the responsibilities suggested her by the situation to go before her people to preach to them fervently the doctrine of cooperation with Japan and her troops for the eviction of the Anglo-Saxon exploiters from Asia and for the creation of a Greater Asia.

In the lobby of the Sanzen Hotel in Akasaka where she is now residing, the young painter spoke as follows to a Domei reporter on her feelings as she greets the first anniversary of the memorable fall of Singapore:

"The first thing that caught my sight as I arrived in Kuala Lumpur was the miserable plight of the Chinese and others living there under the rule of the British.

"Since the Chinese were like orphans without homes in the land ruled by the British imperialists, they had no other choice but to give passive belief to the British-American propaganda of the ABCD encirclement strategy when it was spread among them.

"The news of the Battle off Malai, which, incidentally, the British tried hard to conceal from us, and then the brave advance of the Japanese troops—these were things which we learned soon and saw easily in the growing panic of the British troops.

"What a great contrast to the panicky Britishers were the brave and almost godly Japanese troops who scattered notices from the air to the civilians warning them to keep away from certain military installations which they were going to bomb soon.

"This is but one of the numerous examples of chivalry I and numerous others of my friends noticed preceding the fall of Singapore.

"Following their capture, further-

Miss Li Ching-peng

more, the Japanese troops gave food to the civilian residents from time to time. The chivalry of the Japanese troops and the maliciousness of the British offer such a contrast as to make me confident that the ultimate victory will be gained by the Japanese.

"This is not solely a war of interests but a war for the deliverance of all Asia from the Anglo-Saxons. When I arrived at this realization I vowed from the bottom of my heart that I would give my all to cooperate with the noble cause of Japan.

"Thanks to the kindness of the Japanese Army, I have now been permitted to reside in Japan. I should like to take this opportunity to study directly the brave efforts of the people on the home-front and to do my share in the furtherance of cultural relations between China and Japan."

Enemy Weekly Shows Sinking of Hornet

(Continued from Page 1)

trying in vain to tow the doomed vessel.

These pictures of the destruction of the Hornet have drawn considerable attention even among the peoples of enemy countries.

The whole series of the pictures of the act of the Japanese plane which blasted the Hornet, are so edited as to leave the impression that even the enemy magazine carrying these pictures could not help but admiring the gallant Japanese spirit so strikingly displayed in the Solomons area.

The magazine has the following to say in explaining these photographs:

"It was not until January 11, or long after the actual sinking that the American Navy Department announced the sinking of the Hornet.

"The day after this announcement was made the survivors of the Hornet revealed the circumstances of the sinking of the vessel.

"In October last year the Hornet, under the escort of cruisers and destroyers, was engaged in operations in the waters around the Solomons group. Planes carried by the vessel had just left to attack a Japanese fleet which had come into sight on the horizon, when a group of Japanese dive-bombers appeared. They were headed straight for the Hornet. It was clear that they had decided to disregard the violent fire from the anti-aircraft guns.

"After a short while, a group of Japanese torpedo planes was sighted. Soon they joined in the attack on the Hornet.

"A torpedo which was released by one of the planes landed on the Hornet. There followed an explosion. The next moment the vessel was hit by a number of torpedoes.

"Then all at once the bomber which sealed the fate of the American aircraft carrier and whose feat is portrayed in the photographs in this number took a dive at the conning tower of the carrier.

"The American fleet attempted to take the Hornet out of the battle zone. A few hours later, Japanese bombers returned to the attack against the Hornet which was about to sink. This is the way the American aircraft carrier Hornet went down."

REICH ENVOY MAKES CALL

Dr. Heinrich G. Stahmer, new German Ambassador to Japan, paid a courtesy call on Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, at the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs on Friday.

Dr. Stahmer, who succeeded Major-General Eugen Ott, arrived in Tokyo on January 28 from Nanking where he served as German Ambassador to the National Government of China.

Liuchow, Kweilin Raided by Airplanes Of Japanese Army

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, February 12.—Formations of Japanese Army Air units raided Kweilin in northeastern Kwangsi Province and Liuchow in central Kwangsi Province yesterday morning and afternoon, respectively, and inflicted severe damages on enemy military facilities.

Spokesman Praises Japanese Strategy

(Continued From Page 1)

13, seven sunk and six damaged, in destroyers—sufficiently testifies to the mammoth success won by our forces. No navy in the world has achieved as much in so short a time. No soldiers and sailors but ours have the valiant courage and the fighting stamina to put up willingly against great odds and gain so stupendous a result.

Enemy's Losses Big

"It was after inflicting such paralyzing blows on the enemy that our forces in the Guadalcanal and Buna areas were transferred to new strategic positions. This move may be played up by the enemy as our retreat and his victory.

In any case he had better look at the box score and realize that he could not occupy a small 60-mile long island in our outermost lines of military operations in spite of the appalling cost of 145 warships, 1,000 planes and over 25,000 casualties in six months of hard fighting.

"If the enemy still insists that his forces were sent out as a decoy and if he claimed such results as a victory, we shall most heartily welcome many more such victories.

"In connection with the transfer of our forces in these remotest fronts to new positions, we are simply dumbstruck by the blockheadedness of the enemy who, like "sitting ducks" made no effort whatever to obstruct our moves and who, in fact, did not seem to know what was taking place under his very nose."

Toyoji Fukushima Dies

Toyoji Fukushima, father of Shintaro Fukushima of the first section of the general affairs bureau of the Foreign Office, died Thursday morning at the age of 70. Last rites will be held at his home at 20 Sangeya-cho, Azabu, at 11 a.m. Sunday.

Yanchow Backs Wang

C.P.S.

YANGCHOW, February 12.—The residents in Yangchow recently held a mass parade to express their support of Nanking Government's participation in the current war.

SATISFACTORY SUBSTITUTE DISCOVERED FOR OLIVE OIL

Product Can Be Produced in Quantity From Seeds of Tea Plants; Is of High Quality

A satisfactory substitute for olive oil from the seeds of tea plants has been discovered by Senmaro Ogura, head of the Ogura Scientific Research Laboratory in Chiba Prefecture, it was disclosed here.

This new oil, it was learned, can be produced in quantities sufficient to meet both the industrial and medical demand for olive oil, which was formerly imported from France, the United States, Chile and other countries.

The high quality of the new oil, it was further reported, has been attested to by the Tokyo Hygienic Laboratory.

It was revealed that Mr. Ogura discovered the process for making the new oil in the course of experiments to produce cooking and salad oil from various sources. Mr. Ogura is also the discoverer of a method to make soap from a certain kind of weed.

1943-4 Budget Gets Approval Of House Body

(Continued from Page 1)

zeal."

The Budget Committee rose at 2:27 p.m., thus ending a plenary session which had lasted for 14 days since January 29.

Final discussions were also held by the committees on the Metropolitan System Bill, securities exchanges, agricultural organizations, wartime special powers and petroleum monopoly.

In reply to an interpellation of Sankuro Ogasawara, of Aichi, in the Securities Exchange Bill Committee of the House of Representatives, Takeo Haraguchi, director of the Overseas Funds Bureau of the Finance Ministry, explained that the loans in terms of foreign currencies held by Japanese or nationals of the countries friendly toward Japan which were to be converted under the Foreign Loans Disposal Bill amounted to ¥1,359,000,000, which was equivalent to about 50 per cent of the total outstanding loans in terms of foreign currencies.

Thus, dollar loans amount to ¥907,000,000 and pound loans ¥452,000,000. Government loans amount to ¥980,000,000, local loans ¥100,000,000 and corporate debentures ¥280,000,000. The rate of exchange to be applied will be ¥4.25 against the dollar as of December 7, 1941 and ¥16.84 against the pound.

Chinese Ministers Named

C.P.S.

NANKING, February 9.—Chen Chi-cheng was appointed State Councilor, Chen Chun-hui, Minister of Reconstruction, Ku Pao-heng, Minister of Foodstuffs, Ting Meh-chuen, Minister of Social Welfare, and Tsen Teh-kwang, Secretary-General of the National Economic Council, by the Supreme National Defense Council recently.

Hsuchow to Give Planes

C.P.S.

HSUCHOW, February 10.—At a mass rally held here recently upon receipt of news of the National Government's entry into the War of Greater East Asia, a unanimous resolution was adopted for the raising of funds for the donation of planes to the National Government.

PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
TEL. GINZA 57-0624

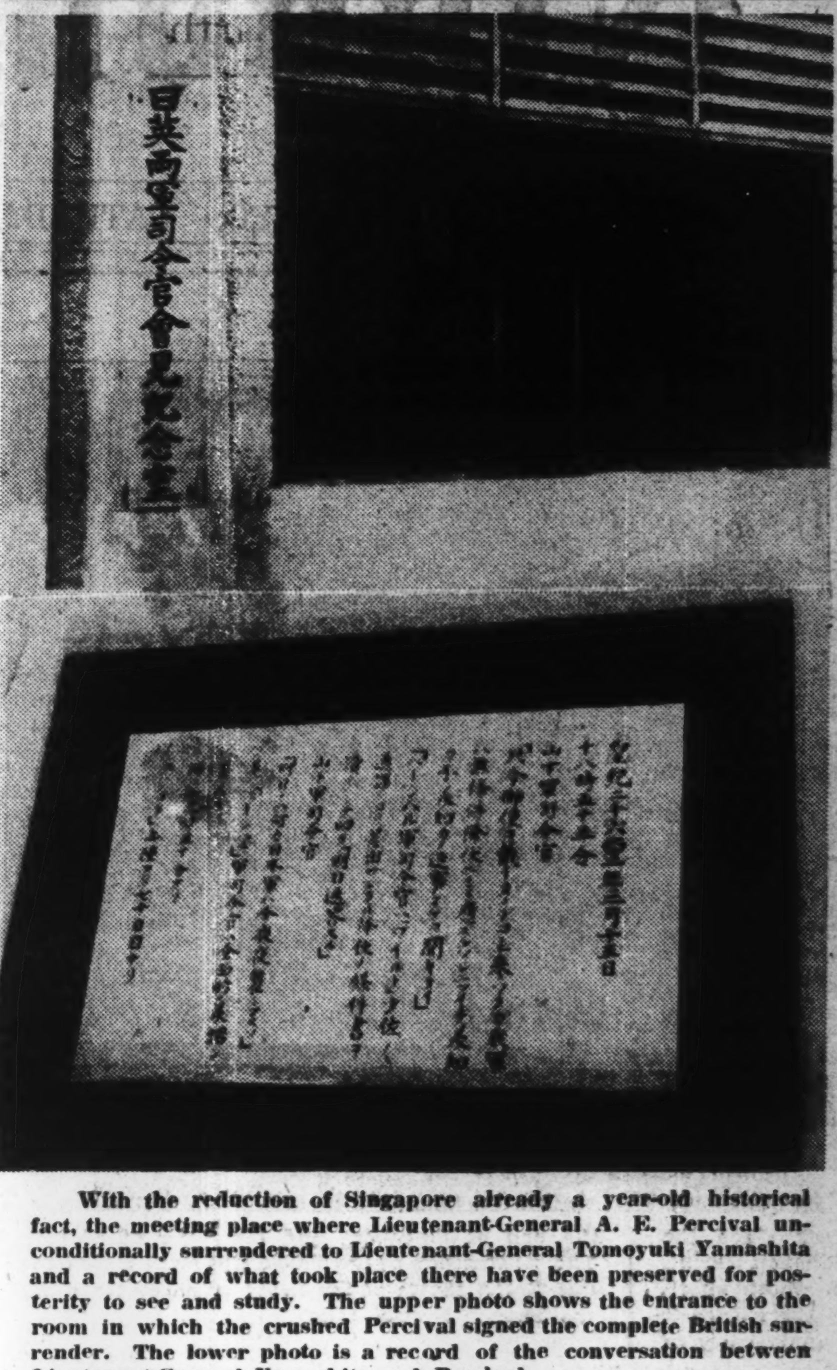
DEATH

MARY JOSEPHINE, eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Down of Kobe died at her residence, No. 75 Mameguchi-dai, Naka-ku, Yokohama on the 11th instant.

Funeral services will be held at the Roman Catholic Church on the Bluff, Yokohama at 2 p.m., Saturday, the 13th instant.

THERAPOL
(P-Aminobenzolsulfonamid)
COLDS, PNEUMONIA, TONSILLITIS, PAROTITIS.
It sterilizes the germs of suppurative diseases, pneumonia and influenza within our bodies and proved highly efficacious for COLDS, PNEUMONIA, BRONCHIAL CATARRH, TONSILLITIS, PAROTITIS last winter by practical administration.
DAIICHI Seiyaku Co., Ltd.
3-chome, Edobashi, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.
Packets of 6, 20, 100 Tablets
At all leading drug and dep't stores

Here Lies Singapore



With the reduction of Singapore already a year-old historical fact, the meeting place where Lieutenant-General A. E. Percival unconditionally surrendered to Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita and a record of what took place there have been preserved for posterity to see and study. The upper photo shows the entrance to the room in which the crushed Percival signed the complete British surrender. The lower photo is a record of the conversation between Lieutenant-General Yamashita and Percival.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

2 White Flags Among Perry's Gifts to Shogun Show U.S. Attitude and Designs 90 years Ago

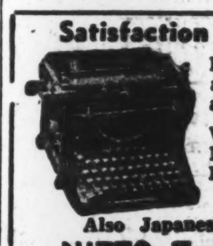
The American ambition of encroachment upon Japan, started 90 years ago when Commodore Perry included in his presents to the Shogunate two white flags, enigmatical but of a most humiliating import to those who knew its significance. Kimata Ohira, a chronicler, delving deep into old copies and records concerning the Kanagawa Treaty of Amity, in the possession of the Count Sanada Family of Matsushiro, Nagano Prefecture, brings to light some of the facts and happenings at the time of Perry's second visit to Japan, according to the Asahi.

At the time of Perry's second visit to Japan in 1854, the Shogunate prepared a conference hall in Yokohama for carrying on negotiations with the American emissary, and the Matsushiro and Ogura clans were ordered to act as patrol corps. The Matsushiro clan made every preparation to meet its appointed task. The chief retainer, Shusui Mochizuki, in Yedo, was appointed commander and Shozan Sakuma as chief-of-staff, 400 men of the Matsushiro clan trained for a week in a strictly western style. They made an impressive entrance into Kanagawa Prefecture, four corps of well trained riflemen with five large cannon.

However, the Shogunate authorities of the time, afraid of giving offense to the Americans, insisted that the Matsushiro clan leave its cannon behind, although Shozan Sakuma argued, "If any emergency should occur with our cannon far behind, would not that be a national disgrace? Our military preparations must be such to strike fear into their hearts, or otherwise they will ridicule and belittle us."

Shozan Sakuma knew full well the meaning of the two white flags and it is reported that he was greatly infuriated over the incident. In order not to disgrace the illustrious name of Shozan Sakuma it behooves us to exert our utmost for the destruction of our predestined enemy, America, whose malignant ambition of encroachment may be traced 90 years back, writes Mr. Ohira.

Satisfaction Guaranteed



Lowest prices Prompt and Careful Cleaning and Repair Services
We sell and buy New, Used, Rebuilt Machines. A Large Stock on Hand
Also Japanese Typewriters
NITTO Typewriter Co.
No. 2 Nichome, Yurakucho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Yamato Hotel
Nakayamate 2-chome, KOBE
Phone: Fukiai 4924
Ideally located in quiet surroundings, and yet immediately accessible to the business center.
Good Meals—Comfortable Rooms
ONE PERSON
E.P. Room .... ¥4.00 to ¥5.00
E.P. Room with bath ¥6.00 & ¥8.00

SPANISH UNDERSEA CRAFT FIRED BY BRITISH NAVY

Incident Takes Place While Rescuing Crew of German Plane Off Pt. Palos

A Spanish submarine was fired upon by an undersea craft of the British navy in the Mediterranean Sea, 50-miles south of Point Palos on the Spanish Coast, on Thursday, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei in reporting a wire from Madrid.

The unfortunate Spanish craft was dispatched from the port of Cartagena to rescue the crew of a German plane, which plunged into the Mediterranean Sea, the dispatch explained.

On receiving news of the mishap to the submarine, a gunboat of the Spanish navy rushed to the scene of the disaster and succeeded in safely rescuing the crew of the ill-fated craft.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

the field was somewhat smaller last year but the number of prisoners increased by 20,210. The extent to which the fighting strength of he Chungking army has been sapped can be seen from these figures.

Even after receiving such heavy blows, Chungking still has 2,000,000 troops at its command and is boasting that it could mobilize 3,000,000 more within the next year and equip them partly with the products of the arsenals transferred into the interior and worked at an accelerated tempo. By such broadcasts it is seeking frantically to prevent the moral collapse of unoccupied China but even if it were possible to make such boasts good and it were able to mobilize 3,000,000 men, their supply of arms via Burma has been entirely cut off and not only are they utterly lacking in heavy ordnance but the severe lack of materials and skilled labor are making their transferred arsenals go idle. All they can do in the circumstances is to sigh over their fast dwindling fighting strength.

Roosevelt in his recent message made Chiang appear to be the hero of Asia and according to custom lauded Chungking's continued resistance and pledged solemnly that Chungking would absolutely be aided. Further, agitated by Japan's return of concessions and abolition of extrality, Roosevelt sent Chungking an empty message and did not forget to include a point on aid to Chungking in the results of the Casablanca conference. These empty and meaningless promises and records are not only worthless but an additional sorrow to Chungking which is at the bottom of the pit of despair in the lack of weapons, materials, food, and in every other field.

That Chungking has protested to America that a hundred rubber checks are not equal to one fulfilment of a promise shows how truly indignant is Chungking.

In direct contrast to the deceptive and perfidious relationships between Chungking and the Anglo-America camps, the National Government, with its declaration of war upon America and Britain, is actually sharing its fate with Japan. It is needless to say that, based on the treaty, everything is being done to bring into actuality the abolition of extrality and the return of concessions, and on February 8, over a thousand items taken over by the Japanese Forces with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia were transferred to the control of the National Government to contribute to its growth and development.

It is said that in recent days, unrest in Chungking has become acute and that feeling against the war has come to the surface. The reason for Chiang's hesitation in accepting Roosevelt's invitation to visit America is said to lie on this point.

When British-American empty promises and Japan's actual deeds are compared, it is more than clear that the leaders of Chungking who still are unable to awaken from their lamentable stupor are not only the enemies of East Asia but the enemies of Chungking itself.

Joint Funeral Held For 6 Army Heroes Died in N. Pacific

The joint funeral of Colonel Yoshihiko Kato, Lieutenant-Colonel Kiyoshi Osashi and four other officers and men, all of whom died heroic deaths in the North Pacific in October last year, was held Friday afternoon at the Aoyama Funeral Hall. More than 300 persons, including relatives of the departed war heroes and army officers, were present at the service which was conducted in accordance with Buddhist rites. Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, concurrently War Minister, General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, and General Otozo Yamada, Inspector General of Military Education, were represented at the ceremony. Commander Yasuda of the Army Air Force and other high army officers paid tribute to the memory of the deceased air heroes. A message by Lieutenant-General Noboru Tanoe, chairman of the funeral committee, brought the funeral to an end shortly after 3 p.m.

Women Falangists for Farm

BILBAO.—The farm of Ibarguren in Amorebieta has been placed at the disposal of the Falange by the provincial administration of Bilbao for the purpose of training the members of the women's Falange in farm duties, it was learned here.

THE SOUTH SEAS HANDBOOK
1942-3

Since the march of the times has caused the world's attention to turn intensely to the South Sea region, we have made a novel departure this year and published the South Seas Handbook as an accompanying volume to the Japan Year Book. It is a neat resume of facts, past and present, and the more important statistics of the countries situated in the region, and even by itself constitutes a *vade mecum* indispensable to those who wish to know something of the place or having to do in this part of the world. The countries dealt with in the volume are:

The East Indies, The Philippines, Malai, French Indo-China, Thailand, Burma and Hongkong

And the matter treated in it roughly includes: area and topography, climatic condition, population, history, culture and civilization, customs and manners, education, politics, defense, diplomacy, relations with Japan, Japanese activities, finance, money and banking, economics and trade, industries, natural resources, communications, the more important cities and places of historical interest, etc.

A Publication of
THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN
Osaka Building, Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo
Phone: Ginza (57) 5461

¥7 Per Copy

Now On Sale At:
The Nippon Times offices in Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe, Maruzen and branches, Imperial Hotel, Kyobunkwan, Dai-Iti Hotel, Mitsukoshi, Yoshikawa

ANGLO-AMERICAN AID TO CHIANG RIDICULED

Only Promises and No Result Irking Chungking Leaders, Says Hori

Pointing out that the Anglo-American aid to Chungking has never been more than lip services, Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular press conference of foreign correspondents held on Friday at the Board of Information, declared that it will not be long before Chungking officials will clamor again for the lack of material aid and for unfulfilled pledges though their anger may be pacified for the time being by loquacious Anglo-American agents.

"The general and profound discontent in Chungking over the Casablanca Conference as confirmed by various United Press reports and Chungking's desperate cries for aid in which even women have been mobilized—Mrs. Wellington Koo, wife of the Chungking Ambassador to London, frankly admitting, 'China is nearer collapse on the economic front than at any other time during the war' and who later retracted the statement probably due to a reprimand from Chungking—have brought General Arnold and Marshal Dill to Chungking," stated Mr. Hori.

"These Anglo-American military agents dig their vests to explain why Chungking was not invited to the desert confab and are garruously praising Chungking's so-called heroic resistance. They also magnified the role which Chungking is playing in the present war and painted a rosy future of Chungking's part in the post-war reconstruction.

"They were unstinting in giving verbal guarantee of Anglo-American aid to Chungking, repeating in a serious tone their old promises of assisting that fast crumbling regime. They exaggerated the 'Allied victory' in the South Pacific and talked about the grand plan to recapture Burma in order to reopen the Burma Route.

"The leaders in Chungking might have been temporarily consoled by such lip services but what Chungking, which suffered the tragic losses of 260,000 killed and 120,000 prisoners taken during last year as announced on Thursday, really wants is not the visits of Anglo-American leaders or their verbal promises of aid since such visits and promises have over-abundantly been given in the past.

"The American attitude toward other 'Allied Nations' has been well expressed by Kingsley Smith, a noted State Department correspondent, who asserted that 'in time of extreme danger, children may walk with the devil until the tempest is over.' What the correspondent has described as a tempest has blown the Anglo-American influences completely out of the Western Pacific and there is no longer danger remaining.

"It is quite understandable, therefore, that the United States and Britain are dilly-dallying about walking with the Chungking devil. It is certain that within the next few months, there will come a time Chungking will burst out again in desperation and disgust for the lack of material aid and for unfulfilled pledges."

SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS CLARIFIED IN RECENT ACT

Return of Foe Properties to China Seen in Bolstering Nanking's Position

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 8.—The decision of the Japanese Government to transfer to the National Government all enemy properties which have been under Japanese seizure since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia will sweep away all remaining doubts and suspicions of political skeptics with respect to Japan's policy toward China, political observers here declared today.

They added that Japan's latest gesture of respect and magnanimity toward Nanking will serve to intensify Sino-Japanese cooperation.

These quarters pointed out that the Japanese Government's action is a manifestation of its earnest desire to strengthen the position of the National Government, for which all China is deeply grateful.

The possession of various enemy properties undoubtedly, will bolster the fighting power of the National Government, these observers stressed adding the people's confidence in the Nanking Government will also increase.

It was emphasized that the transfer of enemy properties was made solely to add to the fighting strength of the National Government as a whole. Therefore, these observers added great care will be taken to see that the nation derives maximum benefit from the action and not select groups or cliques.

Over Frozen 'Good Earth'

Starting out on a punitive expedition against the enemy, a certain unit of the Japanese Army is shown plowing through difficult terrain which has been frozen hard by the biting winds and sub-zero weather.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

Units on Guadalcanal, New Guinea Are Given Credit for Vital Gains

Superhuman Courage, Tenacity, Fighting Spirit Shown By Imperial Forces in Battling Against Heavy Odds to Win Vastly Greater Objectives

Domei

SOUTH PACIFIC FRONT, February 10.—To the units which fought on Guadalcanal Island and in the neighborhood of Buna in New Guinea for more than six months, striking against numerically far superior enemy forces under most difficult conditions, goes the credit for the success scored in the supremely important work of securing all the strategic points forming the outer wall of Greater East Asia extending in a line from Burma to the Marshall Islands through the East Indies, North New Guinea and the northern section of the Solomons group.

The withdrawal deployment of the units, which was begun in the latter part of January and completed in the early part of this month, was executed in a manner that showed that they had established domination over the combined American, British and Australian forces.

There were few days in the period during which the units were on Guadalcanal Island and in the neighborhood of Buna which did not see them waging death struggles with the superior enemy forces under conditions which were difficult beyond imagination. The unshakable conviction of victory in the Greater East Asia War was what supported them in their lengthy campaigns in areas full of jungles and infested by enemy troops.

Difficulties Are Severe

The difficulty of conducting the Guadalcanal campaign was in a sense the difficulty of getting men and supplies by sea to the island. Enemy planes not only were constantly over Guadalcanal Island in patrol flights, but they also came over Solomons waters to intercept our transport lines by sea. Considerable beyond imagination were the difficulties which had to be overcome by our transport convoys in performing their functions. In most cases these vessels had to engage in unloading operations while bombs from enemy planes were falling around them.

Here are some cases which illustrate the difficulty of the conditions under which our vessels maintaining touch with our men on Guadalcanal Island had to work.

It was about 10 a.m. on a certain day of a certain month. The anti-aircraft batteries of our forces on the island suddenly sprang into action. Four or five enemy planes in formation had been sighted heading for the coast. Their object apparently was to attack a number of Japanese transports which had moved in sight off a certain peninsula. Presently there was severe fighting between our anti-aircraft batteries and the enemy aircraft.

The warships which were guarding the transports joined in the fight. Shells from them were seen bursting round the enemy planes. The fight continued into the afternoon of the following day.

Unloading Amidst Bombs

Our transports were engaged in unloading operations while the fight was going on. The men went about unloading men, ammunition and supplies as calmly as though there were no hostile planes about.

The enemy had apparently decided to concentrate their attack on our vessels, and sent fresh planes, mostly of the Grumman and Boeing types, into the fight which raged over our transports.

It would be hard to equal the gallantry of our transports which carried on unloading operations in a perfectly orderly manner in the face of bombs from hostile planes in broad daylight. There is a saying that one who would capture a baby tiger must enter a tiger's den. It was not a belief in a saying like that which supported the men of our transports in defying hostile planes raining death and destruction at them, but it was the unshakable conviction that they were assisting in the annihilation of America and Britain. The feat of the men of our transports also was a concrete expression of the spirit which is inspiring every man on board a Japanese merchant vessel, the spirit of transcending life and death in the performance of duties.

Great Courage Shown

The courage of the men of our transports who in sleeveless shirts and short pants went about the work of unloading guns and ammunition under the very nose of the enemy is comparable with the courage of the Imperial soldiers.

Few of our transports escaped at least some damage by enemy bombs. The work of unloading the vessels went on without a hitch. First the troops were brought ashore. Then ammunition was unloaded. Last, provisions were taken out.

The unloading of our transports was nearing an end, when one of them was hit by a torpedo. It caught fire, and began to list. There were casualties among the men of our transports. But their purpose had been achieved.

It was on a certain day of August last year that a certain unit succeeded in landing on the eastern beach of Guadalcanal Island in the face of severe enemy fire. The spirits of the men and officers of the group rose high. Before dawn they were completing preparations for a new action, when a group of six "flying fortresses" came to attack them.

Soon the hostile planes were over the spot where our unit was located. The officers and men quickly sought shelter in a nearby dense forest. Presently, bombs fell about them one after another. On several occasions, machine-guns were fired at them. Most of the enemy planes flew as low as the tops of the trees.

Apparatus, Supplies Lost

The signalling apparatus of our unit had been destroyed, and there was no means of communicating with a certain place. As for the medical supplies and provisions which were left on the beach after they had been unloaded, they became targets for attacks by the enemy planes, and after a while there was no trace of them, having been blown away by the impact of the bomb explosions. The officers and men of our unit had to subsist on the scanty food they had on their persons.

Conditions, however difficult, could not dampen the ardor of the brave officers and men of our unit. Making their way across the forest which was a serious impediment to their movement, they made their way steadily toward their objective.

The next day, about 2,000 American troops finally dared to make an attempt at an attack on the place where our unit had landed.

The enemy forces had excellent equipment, which they relied on heavily. The men of our unit, on the other hand, were supported only by their resolution to make human bombs out of themselves.

Presently our brave unit commenced an attack. Enemy fighters and bombers in large formation rained bullets and bombs on our unit.

A corporal, who was shooting at enemy planes, heard the sound of an explosion of a bomb near him. He looked back to find that his comrades behind disappeared. He himself was knocked down by the impact of the explosion.

Lone Charge Made

The first thing he did when he realized that he had been knocked down was to vow to himself to take revenge for the fate of his comrades and charged toward the enemy. In his oblivion to everything he realized that the tympanum of his ear had been ruptured only when he was accosted by a comrade who came to tell him that the enemy forces had been routed.

A detachment of a certain unit which was near a certain place, waiting for orders to land at a certain peninsula on Guadalcanal Island was on a certain day on board vessels lying at anchor off Saint George Island near Guadalcanal Island. This island is a coral island, and there was nothing on it which looked like a forest.

But it was not long before our officers and men were discovered by enemy planes. All of them jumped into the sea to escape being attacked. Some of them were brave enough to swim back to the vessels amidst the hail of bombs in order to unload the materials left in them. The enemy plane flew low and dropped bombs and machine-gunned them at the same time.

Fierce Death Struggle

The food supplies of our men soon ran short. They drank river water and ate young leaves of betel-nut palm trees and papaia. Meantime their death struggle against the enemy went on. Several of them dropped from the effects of terrific moist heat. Firm in their resolution not to die until they landed on Guadalcanal Island, they neared the enemy position at a very slow pace.

There were enemy planes over the dense jungle through which our men were marching. Once outside the forest, they were sure to be exposed to the enemy planes which were dropping bombs at random. There were cases where three or more enemy planes attacked a single Japanese soldier. This dastardly behavior of the enemy had the effect of strengthening the resolution of our men to annihilate the enemy.

At midnight on a certain day, our men were ordered to commence an attack on an enemy airfield. Their spirits were high. Presently a fight was raging, in which our men fought with superhuman courage, tenacity and efficiency.

FULL SPORTS PROGRAM OVER WEEKEND AT Y.C.A.C.

Hockey, Handball and Badminton Scheduled at Negishi Field

A full and varied sports program including hockey, handball and badminton will be played off over the weekend on the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's field in Negishi.

On Saturday a soccer practice has been called for 2:30 p.m. Also during the afternoon Eymard will be meeting Harriss in the semi-finals of the men's singles championship, play being scheduled for 4 p.m. while in the evening a number of other tournaments are booked to be played off.

On Sunday from 10 a.m. the German boys hockey team will play against a Japanese school while the first eleven will take on the hockey officials eleven an hour later. From 1:30 p.m. the second hockey eleven will see action against the hockey officials' second string while at 3 the Y.C. and A.C. handball team will be pitted against the German team.

The Y.C.A.C. players are:

Hockey seconds: Harriss, L. Fachtmann, Vogt, Correns, Wilson, Muller, Henn Sonnenschein, Ackenhausen (captain), V. Moregen, M. Fachtmann. Referee: Glombik.

Hockey firsts: Meisinger, E. Levedag, T Schuette, Bellstedt, Dr. Engel, Fehlen, Piper, Edu Levedag, Burmester (captain), Dohm, W. Schuette. Referee: Glomnik.

German handball team: Schmitz, Ketel, Schafer, Iesseisen, Oemichen, Rapp, Krajewitch, Speringer, Horn, Trinkhaus, Weber.

Y.C. and A.C.: Handge, Fachtmann, Weiss, Schoene, Agajan, Bernstein, Luedde-Neurath, Harriss, Planas, F. Planas, Bielous.

In a soccer game played on the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's field in Negishi on Thursday the Club's first eleven won an easy 8 to 0 victory over the F and K team from Omori. The losers were below full strength and proved no match for the local soccerites who scored 4 goals in the first half and added another 4 after the interval. The losers were constantly on the defensive and the few spasmodic raids staged by their front line were broken up by Fehlen and Bielous, the two Club backs.

H. Fernandes played a hard game for the losers but his efforts went for naught as he received little support from his team-mates. Gorbunoff, the F and K, right back also distinguished himself with his fine defensive play, his clearances being timely and of good length. For the winner's Captain Schoene turned in a good constructive game while O. Schmidt in the right half position also displayed good form.

The Club players opened the scoring in 5 minutes when they were awarded a penalty kick, after a F and K defender had handled in the penalty area. Speringer took the kick and although his drive was directed straight at the visiting custodian he nevertheless managed to score. The second goal came immediately afterward when Planas took possession and beat Balubuskin with a hard drive from close quarters. The winners pressed heavily and before the first half was completed they added two more counters through Eymard and Planas. The interval found the home team leading by 4 goals to nil. In the second half Planas obtained his third goal of the match when he netted following a scramble in front of goal and Eymard added another counter when he connected with da Silva's good center which traveled across the goal-mouth. The seventh goal came from Speringer while Bielous, who had changed positions with Planas added the eighth and final goal before timeup was announced. The teams were:

Y.C. and A.C.: Harriss, Bielous, Fehlen, Schmidt, Schoene (captain), F. Planas, da Silva, Bernstein, Speringer, Planas and Eymard.

F and K: Balubuskin, Gorbunoff, Sasaki, Hayashi, Shimada, Fernandes, Vorobiev, Azumahara, Petroff, Yamamura, Schaetzen.

Referee: C. dos Remedios.

Kansai Notes

Major-General Eugene Ott, former German Ambassador to Japan, now visiting Kansai before leaving for his new post, was the guest of honor at a dinner party given by the Japan-German Society of Kobe at the Tor Hotel last Wednesday.

Shingo Tsuda, president of the Society, after expressing appreciation of the former Ambassador's services in the interests of Japan-German amity, proposed a toast for him.

General Ott, responding, thanked his friends in Kobe for the kindness shown him during his 10 years' tenure of office in Japan and wished the Society every success in future.

Attending the party were some 50 prominent Japanese and Germans in the port city, including Mayor Bunichiro Noda, Kiichi Marutani, president of the Kobe University of Commerce, and K. A. Balser, German Consul-General in Kobe.

MOTORCAR FUEL MADE FROM BANANA, SUGAR

P.I. Plants Destroyed by Enemy Completely Restored By Japanese

Abundant fuel for motorcars is now being obtained from alcohol extracted from surplus banana and sugar cane crops, according to Jiro Igai, of the Toyoda Motor Works, who arrived at Fukuoka Wednesday from Manila after an extensive tour of the Philippines.

All motorcar plants destroyed by the United States army in the Philippines have already been restored to full operation while many more are being constructed, Mr. Igai said.

Many native people under the direction of Japanese experts are now busily repairing the untold number of damaged motorcars left behind by the defeated United States army, it was stated by Mr. Igai.

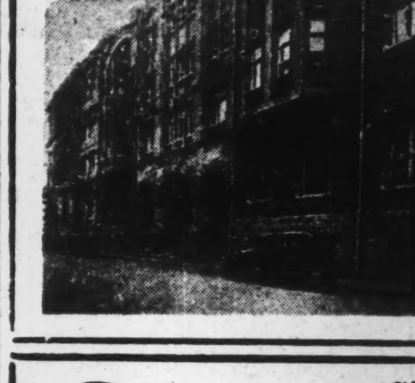
With reference to motorcar fuel, Mr. Igai declared that there was an abundant supply which was being successfully obtained from the alcohol extracted from the almost inexhaustible banana and surplus sugar cane crops.

HELM HOUSE
APARTMENT
Completely furnished rooms with all modern conveniences.
53 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama
Tel. Nos. (2) 4731-5

Kobe Hotel
Room Rates per day:
SINGLE
Without Bath . ¥ 3.00 up to ¥ 5.00
With Bath .... ¥ 6.00 up to ¥ 9.00
DOUBLE
Without Bath . ¥ 6.00 up to ¥ 9.00
With Bath .... ¥10.00 up to ¥16.00
CHARGES:
Breakfast ¥1.00
Luncheon .... ¥2.00 to ¥2.50
Tea and Cakes ¥0.50
Dinner .... ¥2.50 to ¥3.50
Special Dinner Party ¥3.00 up
Very suitable for large and small gatherings Tea Room & Bar, Dining Room, Lounge.
Yamamoto-dori 2-chome, Kobe
Tel. Fukiai 6785, 6786

KAMAKURA KAIHIN HOTEL
TEL. NO. 4 & 331
55 MINUTES FROM TOKYO, 25 MINUTES FROM YOKOHAMA

The Oriental Hotel, Ltd.
6 BUND, KOBE, JAPAN
The Best Known Hotel for Its Hospitable Service and Excellent Cuisine



UNDER THE SAME MANAGEMENT
NIKKEBUIL AND SINKOBUIL RESTAURANTS
TWO MOST POPULAR-PRICED
FIRST CLASS RESTAURANTS IN THE BUSINESS CENTRE
S. Kano, Managing Director

Seasick Cure
TRIBRA
For train, ship, motor car and airplane trips
It keeps you from getting sick and cures the sickness if you administer a pill beforehand.
OHKI COMPANY
Head Office: Kazityo, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
Branches: Awazimati, Higasi-ku, Osaka.
Tatsaochang, Tunganmen, Peking, China.

Riken HORMON
Muscular Physique and Undaunted Spirit Will Pave the Way for the Final Victory.
RIKEN HORMON is produced from extraction of animal viscera, which revitalizes and rejuvenates both men and women and keeps them always in trim. These tablets are also effective for run-down feeling, NERVOUSNESS, NEURALGIA, CONVALESCENCE, INSOMNIA, ADYNAMIA, ASTHENIA after childbirth, etc.
Sold at All Drug Stores and Pharmacies
PRICE: ¥3.00 for 36 TABLETS
Manufactured by the Institute of Physico-Chemical Research, Tokyo
Sole Agents:
TAMAOKI SHOTEN
NIHONBASHI, TOKYO.

Classified Ads.
Bring Quick Results.
RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax
According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

COOK-AMAH, age 32, references, seeks position. Write to Box 456, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TRANSLATION work, English into Japanese or vice versa, also stenographic and typing work done by a lady with good references. Box 455, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Tokyo

5-ROOM flat in new semi-foreign style house, bath, rent ¥60. Hirao, 43 Kasumigaoka-machi, near Nihonseinenkan.

For Rent, Kobe

TEN-ROOM unfurnished Japanese house, all modern conveniences, garden, telephone. Rent ¥120. Apply Wada, 15 Shinoharaminami-machi 2-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe. Tel. Mikage 5750.

For Rent, Yokohama

THREE ROOMED unfurnished house at Takinoue 127, garden, nice view, rent ¥100. Foreigners only with permit. Apply P.O. Box 287, Yokohama.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Sale

1937 Morris Four sedan, 10 hp., with trunk and 5 new Michelin tires. Excellent condition. P.O. Box 5, Kanda.

Wanted to Rent

GERMAN couple want to rent foreign or semi-foreign style house, preferably furnished, in Tokyo or Yokohama. Apply Box 701, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2256.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 173 Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 42-3787.

MEDICAL

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M. D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects, please telephone Shiba 42-3108. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 9 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 1-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1968. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

INABA Typewriter Office, 79 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama, Tel. 2-3081, 1598. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriter. Also accessories, repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

CAMERAS
WANTED TO BUY
at attractive prices
ASANUMA PHOTO STORE
Marunouchi Bldg., ground floor,
Tel. 23-3853, 3854

The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 9: The Wife of Kira

"Ah, is that you, Sahyoe-no-Suke?" Lord Kira turned round at the entry of his son. But the solemn expression on his face did not change.

"We have something serious to discuss. I want you to go somewhere else for the time being."

Sahyoe-no-Suke wrinkled his pale brow. It appeared as though his parents were again embroiled in a husband-and-wife quarrel. He felt with deep regret that the incident at the Yedo Court had brought about a gap between his aged parents. More than once, there were occasions when he had to turn his face away from his parents.

"Well, if I am in the way. . . ."

"I am not saying that you are in the way. Only the discussion will profit you nothing."

"In that case. . . ." Sahyoe-no-Suke stood up.

"Are you ready to move?" asked his father.

"Any time."

"Good. Don't worry about anything."

"Yes."

"Pull yourself together. There is nothing to worry about. Your mother is anxious about your paleness. I am already old, and my end is near. But you have the duty of continuing this family. Take care of yourself. What's going to happen if a young man like you goes about looking like a sick man? Don't pay attention to what you hear around you."

"Yes."

"Your father is not in the least down-hearted. Let anybody say what he likes, I have merely done my duty. The Court knows it. All the courtiers and nobles know how faithfully I have served the Court for forty years from my nineteenth year. How can I allow an insignificant country lord disturb my bounden duties? As the chief of the Koke I cannot allow it. Future Koke will become a laughing stock. It is because we Koke make the lords follow our will that the public functions are observed without mishap."

Lord Kira had made this same explanation to his attendants, retainers and friends more times than he could remember. But it seemed he could never tire of the repetition, for at every opportunity the same impassioned speech would come out, and every time he made this speech Lord Kira's tones would rise involuntarily, and his sallow face would flush as though in anger.

But towards the end of his speech Lord Kira suddenly became conscious of his unnecessary repetition.

"Well, that is how it was," he said half-shyly, as though ashamed of his own weakness. "But what is the use of saying all this now? You, at least, are my son, and will believe me, I know. That is why I say all this."

"Yes."

"You are indeed my son. Sahyoe-no-Suke, when night comes, let us remove to our new residence by the river. Let us change our minds with our change of residence, and start afresh."

Kira was always kind to his son. Sahyoe-no-Suke blinked back his tears, and left the room.

After his departure, Kira and his wife continued to sit opposite each other in silence. A single joss-stick, to drive away the mosquitoes, was burning in the joss-stick bowl. The smoke wreathed slowly around the two.

"Tomiko," said Kira at last, "do you mean to say that you insist on returning to the Uesugi family, leaving me alone?"

"I insist that you allow me to return."

"Don't you think it a disgrace that a sixty year-old couple should part like this?"

"I know it is not creditable. But there is something worse which I cannot bear."

"What is that?"

"It is useless to repeat it now. I have no wish to remonstrate with you. From today, I will return to my native country."

"Go!" The word shot out from Kira's mouth like the crack of a whip.

"Those who have the Uesugi blood in thier veins are born heartless, it seems. Be it Hyobu Chisaka, or you. . . ."

"Hyobu is the family councilor."

"That fellow well exemplifies the cold-bloodedness of the Yonezawa samurai. Look how Lord Yonezawa, sympathizing with me, offered to hide me in the Silver Mansion, or as an alternative, to shelter me in the Yonezawa Castle. From his distant abode in Yonezawa he is worrying about my safety; but in contrast, who do you think is the one who has opposed Lord Yonezawa's words each time, and plunged me into positions of greater peril with each refusal to comply with Lord Yonezawa's wishes? None other than that Chisaka!"

Tomiko was silent.

"I could bear with that. . . ." Kira tried to keep his tones ordinary, but his breathing had become violent. Gulping down some cold tea, he continued,

"Chisaka's attitude, though lacking in humanity, is not without reason. But you, who have remained with me for forty years, you who are my wife, what do you mean by wanting to return to the Uesugi family at this time? Can it be that here too, I see the willy machinations of that Chisaka?"

"........."

"Very well. It is the way of the world that at times like this neither wife nor relative can be depended upon. Go! Go back! I will sever all relations with the Uesugi family from this day! Tell that to Hyobu Chisaka. And ask him if he can remain satisfied that he has done his part as a loyal Councilor."

"My lord." Tomiko drew nearer, and fixed Kira with a steady look. From the time when, at the age of twenty, she had been given in marriage to Kira, she had shown that she was made of sterner stuff than her husband. For forty years she had been the one steadying influence in her husband's life, for Kira, though brilliant intellectually, was apt to act haughtily, pompously, in front of others, totally disregarding the feelings of others.

In front of Tomiko, therefore, even Kira could not hold up his head. Before March of that year, Kira had never dared exchange hot words with her.

"This is the end," said Tomiko. "Once again, before I go, let me beg you to reconsider, if you have any regard for our son at all."

"Fool! What nonsense is this?"

"Why are you so indecisive?"

"What's the use of dying? I cannot die! What reason is there for me to kill myself?"

"I am not appealing to your reason. I am appealing to your sense of humanity."

"Humanity? What right have you, who dare ask her husband to kill himself, to talk of humanity?"

"For the sake of our son, I dare say it. What will happen to Sahyoe-no-suke if, by some chance, the Ako ronin cut their way into our household? How can the Kira family continue? There is no telling, either, that calamity will not befall the Lord of Yonezawa. Although Lord Danjo Taihitsu is lord of a different clan, is he not, after all, our son? It is not improbable that your decision will determine the fate of both the Kira and the Uesugi families."

"That is enough! Say no more!"

"It is not enough. I will say what there is to be said. As a wife, I cannot bear to hear what the world is saying about you. Receiving the vituperation of the world as you are, and spending your days in fear, starting at the least noise, what will it profit you to strive to continue the brief span of life that is left to you? Both of us are already old, we have lived the best part of life. For the sake of our son. . . ."

"Enough! Don't bother me with such nonsense!"

"...."

"Since you talk of dying, you can die by yourself."

"If my life will serve the purpose, I shall gladly kill myself any time."

"The more the world ridicules me, the less can I afford to die. I must live, even if to prevent the Ako ronin from laughing at me. I am born that way. If I kill myself, the Ako ronin will surely laugh at me. I cannot bear that."

"That is the way of a coward."

"What?"

The room rang with the sound of the slap. Tomiko's low sobbing continued to vibrate in the room for some time.

It was already dark inside the room. It had been decided that no lamp would be lighted that night. Mosquitoes hummed round the immovable, waxen face of Lord Kira.

Suddenly a light appeared outside the door. Magobei Sauda, with some attendants, knelt outside the threshold.

"The time for the removal has come. Is your lordship ready?"

(To Be Continued)

ON THE HOME FRONT

Beauty At Work

Sketches By TORAWAKA SUZUKI

Every single member of the one hundred million people of Japan is a worker for the complete victory of the nation in the War of Greater East Asia. Not the least of such workers is the farm-girl.

The beauty of the farm-girl is the beauty of honest work. The beauty is not a new beauty. It is a beauty that has existed from the beginning of the Japanese Empire.

The ordinary observer may see the beauty in the traditional dark blue dress, the crimson "tasuki" that holds up the sleeves, in the white head-cover, or in the "mompe" or women's trousers.

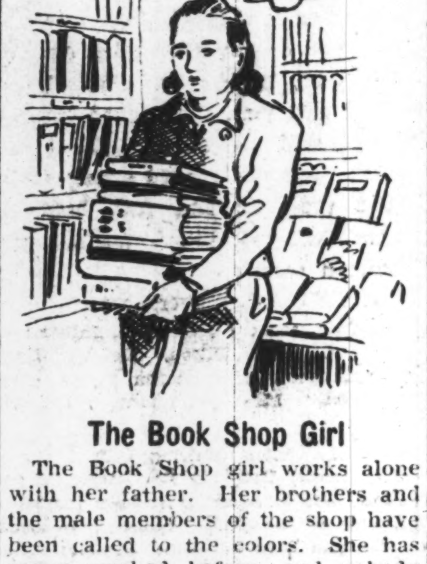
But the poet sees beauty in the gleam of honest sweat on the sun-tanned forehead, in the smooth roll of supple muscles on the bared arms, and the earnest light in the dark eyes.

The Radio Factory Girl

The factory hums with activity. It is like a battlefield, but instead of armed soldiers, white clad girls are the principal actors in the scene.

The dexterity of female fingers and the fine sensitivity of women are brought into full play in this radio factory. Their faces glow with pride of responsibility and faith in their own abilities. As they bend silently and intently over their work, they present a scene of beauty rare even in this country of beauty.

The beauty comes from that sense of self-sacrifice with which they throw themselves into their work, from the consciousness that they are contributing, even if a little, towards the achievements of the lofty ideals of the nation.



The Book Shop Girl

The Book Shop girl works alone with her father. Her brothers and the male members of the shop have been called to the colors. She has never worked before, and nobody expected her to work. But she appeared one morning at the shop, clad in overalls, to the surprise of her own father, and has since been working there regularly.

Her face is innocent of any make-up, and yet it glows with a beauty that was not there before. She dusts and sweeps the shop herself, arranges the new books, attends to all the customers, and is kept moving from morning till night.

As she moves about the shop, clad in dusty overalls, with a pile of books in her arms, she looks more attractive than a prima donna bowing before an audience with a bunch of flowers in her arms.

OUR CONTINENTAL NEIGHBORS

Chinese Life and Fashion

By EILEEN CHANG
(The XXth Century)

The least heterodoxy in the wearing of furs betrayed the parvenu. Since only a few weeks were assigned to each kind of fur, one was very liable to wear furs out of season. In an unexpectedly cold October it was permissible to wear three fur-lined jackets, but in picking the right jackets one had to refer to the season rather than the weather.

In a early winter "small furs" were worn, starting with Persian lamb, proceeding up the scale with "purple lamb," "pearly lamb," ermine, squirrel, and then on to the "intermediate furs"—"squirrel back," "fox leg," "Japanese sword"; then the "great furs,"—"white fox," "blue fox," "purple sable,"—the last being confined to those with official rank.

Men from the lower middle class downwards, much more accustomed to wearing fur than their modern counterparts, generally contented themselves with sheepskin and "gold and silver fox"—an inexpensive patchwork of the white and yellow parts on the belly and back. The fur linings stuck out showily half an inch or so at the cuffs and the hems.

Chow Kwuen

Young ladies brightened up the bleak winter months with the "Chow Kwuen Hood," named after the historical beauty, Wang Chow Kwuen, an imperial handmaid in the second century A.D. She is always pictured on horseback, with a fur hood and a despondent expression, on her way north to marry the king of the Huns.

Her celebrated hood had the grand simplicity of the modern Eskimo variety. But the 19th century Chinese version was gay and absurd—a black satin cap of the kind worn by men, but fur-rimmed, and with a large red pompon on top and a pair of pink satin ribbons trailing behind, at the ends of which gold seals were sewn which made a bell-like tinkle.

Significant Details

This excessive attention to details characterized the Chinese costume of that era. In modern hats and dresses the details always have a point—to bring out the color of the eyes, to create the illusion of a bosom, to lengthen, to shorten, to call attention to the waist, to annihilate the hips, and so on.

The details of old Chinese clothes, however, were astonishingly pointless. They were purely decorative, and sometimes rather obscurely so. No artist could, for instance, have hoped for anyone to notice his intricate designs on the soles of women's shoes, except indirectly by the imprints left in the dust.

The homemade soles, manufactured from cardboard and paste and bits of old cloth, had white stitching on a dark ground, forming chaste, abstract patterns with a Moslem touch. The edges of the slightly raised heels were also covered with elaborate designs, in fact, there was not a square millimeter on the tiny shoe that was not alive with some rhythmic motif.

The spacious jacket was overloaded with either "3 pipings 3 bindings" or "5 pipings 5 bindings" or "7 pipings 7 bindings." Sequins sparkled at the hem and the flapped-over opening in patterns of orchid, chrysanthemum, or plum blossom. The middle of the sleeve, at some distance from the bindings, featured a special kind of trimming bought in rolls about seven inches wide, called the "railings." It consisted of embroidered silk with holes cut out to form the characters "blessing" and "longevity."

Leisurely Country

This tremendous amassing of bits and bits of interest, this continual digression and reckless irrelevancy this dissipation of energy in things which do not matter, marked the attitude towards life of the leisurely class of the most leisurely country in the world. It took as much time and energy to appreciate as to create such nice distinctions between a hundred lineal designs that were almost the same, but not quite.

The trouble with old Chinese dress designers was that they did not know the all importance of brevity. After all, a woman is not a Gothic cathedral. And even with the latter, the diffusion of interest by the heaping up of distracting details has occasioned much criticism. The history of Chinese fashions consists almost exclusively of the steady elimination of those details.

(To Be Continued)

MODERN BUSHIDO

Cited Heroes

(The Rikugun Gaho)

During the operation in the Shansi-Hopeh-Honan sector last May, Lieutenant Shigeo Masuko disguised his men in the clothes of enemy prisoners, and by means of a cold single-handed thrust into enemy territory, carried out a brilliant coup against the headquarters of the 18th Communist Army. Lieutenant Masuko was awarded a citation. As the following brief descriptions show, the actions of Lieutenant Masuko and his men fully exemplified the spirit of Bushido inherent in the blood of fighting men.

At midnight on May 22, they were challenged by enemy sentries, but replying at once in Chinese that they were Chinese troops fleeing from Japanese Units, they passed the sentry lines. On the top of a mountain they came across a couple of sentries again, but at once took them prisoner. They scaled steep cliffs by means of rope ladders. The following night they charged into the headquarters of the enemy, but the enemy had already fled.

At 4 a.m. on May 23 they were recognized as Japanese troops by some sentries, but killed them at once. The noise drew the fire of the enemy entrenched in a nearby village. The Masuko unit charged into the enemy, cutting down 30 of them in a twinkling, and engaged in a furious fight with enemy soldiers who outnumbered them. The corpses of the enemy increased, but soon more than a thousand enemy reinforcements arrived, hurling hand-grenades. The Masuko unit fought on bravely, without giving an inch, till sundown.

The following night the enemy, panic-stricken, fought amongst themselves, for they did not know which was foe or friend, since the members of the Masuko unit were clothed in Chinese uniforms. In one month's operation, the Masuko unit killed 600 of the enemy, captured 400 enemy soldiers, 4 machine guns, and other valuable war material. The enemy dead resulting from their panic-stricken mutual fighting amounted to more than a thousand. In contrast only 8 members of the Masuko unit were wounded.

The Winged Scout

Flight-Captain Ohira was company-commander of a scouting air unit since the outbreak of the present war, and he rendered meritorious services in Burma. It was no easy task for him to fly over the roadless, thickly-forested land of Burma, in bad weather, and find out the movements of enemy troops, or data pertaining to their airfields and air forces.

The success of the attacks on Rangoon was due basically to information supplied by Captain Ohira, although, of course, the superb

strategy of the various unit commanders must be taken into account.

The airfields in Burma were in a terrible condition, and as the airplanes suffered injuries frequently, the fitting out of the airfields properly was no ordinary task. Captain Ohira was regarded as being always dependable. His name was synonymous with good scouting.

On January 22 last year, just before the fall of Rangoon, the land forces had advanced to the Sittang river. It became a vexing problem to find out which way the main force of the enemy would retreat. Later operations depended on this information. It was imperative that the Army Commander should map out his strategy at once.

Captain Ohira at once offered to find out the necessary data himself, and set out on a lone flight. His subordinates, anxious for his safety, suggested that since a lone flight was very risky, he should lead a formation of scouts. But the Flight-Captain refused to lead his men into danger, and set out alone. Flying low over enemy territory, through a hall of bullets, he managed to find out what he sought, and was on his way back when his plane was hit. Fighting to the last, Captain Ohira crashed his plane in self-destruction.

WAR AND WEAPONS

Submarines in Modern War

By REAR ADMIRAL LUTZOW
(The XXth Century)

Success was not long in appearing in the Mediterranean. The large offensive started on November 18, 1941, against Rommel in Libya was founded on the conviction Churchill had expressed on November 12 that the British were the masters of the Mediterranean.

In November and December 1941, all British battleships in the Mediterranean were either sunk (Barham) or put out of commission for months (Malaya, Valiant, Queen Elizabeth). Moreover, German airplanes rendered Malta temporarily as good as unserviceable as a flying base; and one aircraft carrier (Ark Royal), several cruisers and destroyers, as well as a dozen or so transports were sunk.

All this brought the British supplies to Egypt and Tobruk to a halt. At the same time, the supplies for German troops in Africa could be sent from Italy to Tripolis without hindrance, and in this way enabled Rommel by the end of the year to undertake his victorious counter-attack.

In the meantime, Roosevelt, through his provocative attitude toward Japan, brought down upon himself the declaration of war on the part of the Tripartite powers.

The Anglo-American battle-fleet immediately suffered heavy defeats in Pearl Harbor and off Malai, defeats which resulted in a complete reversal of the war situation in the Pacific. To this was soon added another equally great disaster when, on January 24, 1942, German submarines appeared suddenly in North American coastal waters and more or less under the eyes of the Statue of Liberty sank one ship after another, especially oil tankers, off New York as well as many other ports without an effective protection against these attacks being devised during the first few months.

U-boats' Successes

German U-boats had not been considered able to carry the war to America on their own. The Anglo-American camp was surprised and unprepared when the U-boats carried their attacks into the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean, the South Atlantic, and even the Indian Ocean and also, in conjunction with airplanes, gained considerable successes in the Mediterranean and the Arctic Ocean.

Although the extension of the U-boats' field of operation places great demands on both ships and crews, it has increased their chances of success. For the tactics of the U-boat warfare consisted in keeping under observation the weak spots in the enemy's maritime connections, which change according to the situation, and in attacking so suddenly that the enemy's measures of protection can only be taken after the U-boats have finished their job.

As the battlefield extended, the distances between the various U-boat attacks grew proportionately, the enemy protection needed all the more time to appear at a new scene of attack, and the U-boats could continue their attacks that much longer before being driven off. Thus for instance, U-boats and airplanes together succeeded in the period from July 2 to 7, 1942, in destroying every single ship of a convoy of 38 vessels headed for the Murmansk coast.

The only means of banning the danger seemed to be the rapid and increased construction of ships. The United States took the lead in this. Admiral Land, who demanded that ships be constructed solidly, was overshadowed by Admiral Vickery, who insisted upon the most rapid possible construction without regard to solidity.

Most Urgent Threat

In spite of this, the lead of the U-boats has not yet been diminished, since the increase in the construction of ships was balanced by an increase in the number of our submarines ready for action. Our enemies agree with us that the U-boats are the most urgent threat to them.

(To Be Continued)

NITTO BLACK TEA

NITTO Black Tea with no equals in its fine aroma and delicious taste, is raised on a tropical plateau near TAIHOKU.

Just Off the Press

The Japan Year Book

1942 - 1943 Edition

If you were to choose just one kind of reference book on Japan, you would naturally select one that is most dependable, that has lasting value. And this is the book that merits your wise choice.

PRICE ¥20.00

The Foreign Affairs Association of Japan
Osaka Bldg., Hibiya Park, Tokyo

For Those Who Want to Know Realities of East Asia

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN
A Review of East Asiatic Affairs

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

JANUARY, NUMBER

CONTENTS:

MARCH OF EVENTS
GENESIS OF THE PACIFIC WAR .... Kohsaku Tamura
GREATER EAST ASIA INTERNATIONAL LAW (II) ..... Masatoshi Matsushita
AMERICAN INSINCERITY TOWARD CHINA .... Minoru Maita
HOMAGE TO THE EMPEROR MEIJI .... Comtesse Ina Metaxa
BEAUTY IN JAPANESE FANS ..... Kiyo-ye Nakamura
WAR AND MANPOWER ...... Keinoshin Nakamura
UNCLE SAM'S HAWAII GRAB ...... Kenji Hamada
CULTURAL ALTERNATION WITH INDO-CHINA .... Suyeo Asakura
ESSENTIALS OF THE JAPANESE SPIRIT .... Katsuji Inahara
JAPAN'S PERIODICALS—Extracts: Sei-ichi Okamoto: The Modern Growth of Japanism—Takayuki Asano: Our Spirit of Service to the State—Shigheomi Nomura: The Axis Thought Warfare
BOOK REVIEWS: Taro Nomura: Kaiyo Gyogyo no Hanashi (The Tales of Palagic Fishing)—Heisuke Sugiyama: Bunghei Gojunen-shi (Fifty Years of Japanese Literature)—Ichizo Nishibori: Nippon Kadoh-shi (History of Japanese Flower Arrangement)
CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS (November 21—December 20, 1942)
DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL: Foreign Minister Tani's Broadcast on the Construction of Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, December 5, 1942—Prime Minister Tohjo's Radio Address to Manchoukuo, China and Thailand, January 1, 1943—The Chinese Government Declares War on Britain and America (1) Text of the Declaration, Domei Despatch, January 9, 1943 (2) The Joint Declaration, Published by the Board of Information, January 9, 1943 (3) Declaration of the Japanese Government, January 9, 1943—Retrocession of Concessions and Relinquishment of Extra-territoriality, Announcement by the Board of Information, January 9, 1943

A Publication of
The Foreign Affairs Association of Japan
Osaka Building, Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo
Phone: Ginza (57) 5461

¥1 Per Copy

Now On Sale At:
Nippon Times offices in Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe, Maruzen and branches, Imperial Hotel, Kyobunkwan, Dai-Iti Hotel, Sanseido, Mitsukoshi, Yoshikawa

BUDGET NOT HEAVY FOR PEOPLE TO BEAR

Japan Determined to Prosecute War at All Costs—People's Income Shows Increase

Japan's national budget for 1943-44 amounts to ¥12,341,000,000, excluding the expenditure to be disbursed for the prosecution of the military operations during the forthcoming fiscal year. In view of the natural increase in the budget belonging to the emergency military budget, the total national expenditure of Japan during the new fiscal year will cover a big amount, but no amount can be too heavy to bear for the Japanese people who are resolved to prosecute the present war at any cost, says the Diamond in its latest issue.

Now, Japan's national budget belonging to the general account for the fiscal year 1943-44, amounting to ¥12,341,000,000 as stated above, is larger than the current fiscal year's by ¥3,504,000,000; in other words, an increase of about 40 per cent.

According to Finance Minister Kaya, the income of the Japanese people for the current fiscal year is expected to reach ¥45,000,000,000 to be appropriated as follows:

For various undertakings of the state	¥24,000,000,000
For the expansion of Japan's productive power	6,000,000,000
Total	30,000,000,000

The financial resources are:

Savings by the people	¥23,000,000,000
Revenues from taxation and other sources	7,000,000,000
Total	30,000,000,000

Amount for Living

The national income of ¥45,000,000,000, minus the expenditure covering ¥30,000,000,000, leaves a balance of ¥15,000,000,000, which represents the amount to be appropriated for the living of the Japanese people. The Finance Minister stated in the Diet that the income of the Japanese people for the forthcoming fiscal year would reach about ¥50,000,000,000, which means an increase of ¥5,000,000,000 as compared with the present fiscal year's. This is a matter worthy of our hearty congratulations.

Thanks to the sincere cooperation of the Japanese people, the absorption of national and public bonds has been conducted in a most satisfactory manner as officially recognized by the Finance Minister, and there is no doubt that the people will do much better during the forthcoming fiscal year. In view of the substantial increase in the national expenditure, including the expenditure for the prosecution of war, all Japanese citizens are determined to adjust their standard of living and offer perfect cooperation to the policies of the Government.

DIET MEMBERS URGING FOOD SUPPLY SCHEME

Distribution of Fertilizers, Fodder on Priorities Basis Part Of Plan

The Union of Diet Members Representing Rural Communities, which has recently announced its platform to increase agricultural and forestry products, is now recommending the following matters to the Government for careful study in order to render Japan's position in regard to the food supply perfectly secure even under the worst condition imaginable, says the Sangyo Keizai.

The measures enumerated in the written recommendation of the Diet members' union, when carried out, will practically solve all questions relating to the self-supply of foodstuffs throughout Japan not only during the present war, but also for all time.

The recommendation of the Diet members' union begins with the six principal items as follows:

(1) Assurance of the supply of fertilizers and fodder indispensable for the realization of the food production increase plan.

(2) In cases where enough quantity of fertilizers is unobtainable, the fertilizers shall be distributed first of all to those who are engaged in the production of agricultural crops for the use of the Government.

(3) The Government shall extend all possible aids to those engaged in the manufacture of fertilizers and fodder.

(4) Proper measures shall be taken in order to adjust the consumption of fertilizers, such as the installation of common reservoirs, joint preparation of manures, cooperative manuring, and others.

(5) Formation of an agency exclusively to regulate the distribution of fertilizers and fodder.

(6) Adjustments in some fodder and fertilizer companies in consideration of the latest situation as well as of their records in the past.

The Diet members' union in question is recommending the preparation of bigger quantities of fertilizers and fodder by farmers under the positive aids and guidance of the authorities.

All for Common Prosperity

Brawny sons of the soil of New Ireland, of the Bismarck Archipelago, giving their best to aid the Japanese in the work of establishing a new order over the Greater East Asia area. The enumerated native population in 1939, according to a British survey, was 37,235, including the adjacent islands. The area under cultivation there as of June 30, 1939, was 30,532 hectares, 30,368 being planted with coconuts. There are numerous plantations around the coast near Kavieng.

POHAI BAY PROMISING RICE PRODUCING AREA

Japanese Experts Succeed in Growing Cereals in Long-Neglected Alkaline Region

The spacious expanse of alkaline soil along the coast of Pohai Bay in China is coming into the limelight as a rich rice producing center of East Asia, thanks to the strenuous efforts of Japanese farming experts, says the Nippon Sangyo.

The alkaline soil on the Bay of Pohai occupied an area of 1,200,000 chobu, which is surrounded by a stretch of barren soil overrun by nothing but reeds, covering an area of about 1,500,000 chobu. The alkaline soil has long been left untouched because of the high percentage of alkali it contains and which renders the area almost absolutely unfit for cultivation of agricultural products. The only way to make the area suitable for farming was to irrigate the area by means of the numerous rivers running through the district. This, however, accompanied great technical and financial difficulty.

For many years, the utilization of this alkaline soil had been a subject of discussion among the Japanese residents in China, but it was not until 1937 that the cultivation of the area with agricultural crops was started by the Oriental Development-General of Chosen to establish a promising settlement there for Chosen peasants who were ambitious to try their fortune in China.

Reed Area Converted

Those immigrants from Chosen started in 1937 the cultivation of the reed field along the Peking-Ningsia Railway with rice, cotton and miscellaneous cereals. The reed area has since been converted into a fertile rice-field of about 2,000 chobu with an annual production of 56,000 koku of unhulled rice.

In 1941, the Oriental Development Company, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, the Mitsubishi Commercial Company, and the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company established a Land Reclamation Company with a joint capital of ¥18,000,000. The company started land improvement work, construction of farming fields, and other farming enterprises in the alkaline area along the Lwan River, the Soochow Canal, the Machang River, the Yingting River, the Shaoching River, and other rivers and canals. The company is now exercising constant efforts in order to carry out the 15-year farming plan established following the founding of the company in 1941. In the meantime, land reclamation work all over the alkaline soil on the Bay of Pohai is being pushed on since 1935 by the North China Construction Office of the local government of North China. The progress of this land reclamation work is being greatly facilitated by a number of Japanese experts in farming, who are planning the development of the agricultural resources in North China by the extensive farming method, tried with success by the Japanese immigrants in Colorado.

At present, they are obtaining about 3 koku of unhulled rice from one tan (300 tsubo) of paddy field, and from 20 to 30 pounds of ginned cotton from one Chinese se (about 200 tsubo) of cotton field on the Bay of Pohai, which up to several years ago, had been left untouched because of its high alkaline nature. The time is not far ahead when the extensive area of Pohai will be noted all over East Asia as one of the leading farming centers in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	85.00	+ 0.20
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	82.20	— 0.40
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	76.70	— 0.20
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

ALCOHOL DISTILLING ADVANCED IN P.I., F.I.C

Molasses Used As Raw Material In Philippines; Rice in Indo-China

Occupying significant places in the list of alcohol-producing countries in the world, the Philippines and French Indo-China are as famous as Taiwan for the alcohol-distilling industry in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, points out an article in a recent number of the Kokusei Graph, a vernacular economic journal, commenting on the alcohol-distilling industry in the Philippines and French Indo-China.

The article says in substance:

"In the Philippines as in Taiwan, alcohol is mostly taken from molasses, essentially a by-product of sugar. It deserves notice, however, that the alcohol-distilling industry based on the utilization of molasses was started in the Philippines around 1930. In previous years, molasses locally produced was shipped abroad to the extent of about 80 per cent, leaving the balance of 20 per cent for alcohol distilling and livestook feeding.

"Alcohol produced in the Philippines is almost wholly consumed on the islands. According to statistics for the year 1938, percentages of classified consumption of alcohol stood as follows:

Automobile fueling	89.2%
Industrial use	5.4
Mixing for drinks	5.4

(Alcohol and imported gasoline are mixed for automobile fueling at the ration of 76 to 24).

"It is also understood that one metric ton of molasses yields from 280 to 300 liters of alcohol, and that, in addition to molasses, and the water of coconuts and nipa palms as well as Indian corn are occasionally used for alcohol production in the Philippines.

In French Indo-China

"Unlike Taiwan and the Philippines, the alcohol-distilling industry in French Indo-China is featured by the utilization of rice for alcohol production. It is to be recalled that the Annamese traditionally enjoyed an autarchy in alcohol production on the strength of the abundant crop of rice in their country until the French Indo-China Government enforced regulations restricting alcohol-distilling by the native inhabitants and invested the French Indo-China Distilling Company, which was established in 1901, with monopolistic powers of alcohol distilling.

The native inhabitants harbored a resentful sentiment toward the French Indo-China Government as a result of the restrictions of private alcohol distilling. As a natural consequence, illicit distilling developed among the masses. Suffering from handicaps in the control of illicit distilling, the authorities were persuaded to approve the establishment and operation of alcohol distilleries by the native inhabitants. This was around the year 1933.

"Alcohol distilled by the French Indo-China Distilling Company was partly used for the manufacture of rum locally but mostly shipped to France. The volume of Alcohol exports from French Indo-China to France were valued in 1937 at 4,600,000 francs, and in 1938, at approximately 1,300,000 francs.

MIXED TONE MARKS TRADING IN STOCKS

While Japan Iron Sand Up ¥2.70, Others Gain, Fibers Show Softness

The Tokyo Stock Exchange continued to display a mixed trend yesterday.

In the long-term section, Japan Sand Iron made a continuous and impressive gain of ¥2.70, and Toa Tobacco stepped up ¥1.30 and its new ¥1.80. Simultaneously Tokyo Wire Rope rose ¥1.70, Japan Precision Machinery ¥1.20, and Japan Piston ¥1.10. On the other hand, Tokyo Rayon and Fujibo Spinning slipped ¥1.60 and ¥1.30 respectively by reason of the noticeable amount of profit-taking sell-off.

The short-term section was invariably featureless, while the spot market was continuously bullish. Mitsubishi Concern and Jugo Bank bounced up ¥3.00 each, Koito Iron Works ¥2.80, Central China Tobacco ¥2.70, and Sakura Steel ¥2.00.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery—		
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	129.0	—	128.9
Sino-Japan Spin (50)	—	82.9	83.7
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	—	72.0	72.7
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	96.4	—	97.4
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	78.1	78.7	78.7
Showa Elec Ind (50)	82.1	82.4	83.3
Japan Nitrogen (50)	72.6	71.7	75.4
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	96.5	96.2	96.8
O. S. K. (50)	87.3	88.0	88.8
Nissan Steamship (50)	68.4	68.9	69.5
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	90.9	90.9	91.6
Ishihara Ind (50)	69.3	69.7	70.6
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	110.0	110.5	111.6
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	139.9	140.6	141.5
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	—	66.1	66.5
Asahi Glass (50)	100.9	100.1	100.0
Toa Tobacco (50)	102.4	102.7	104.3
Manchou Tobacco (50)	92.0	92.9	92.8

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch, new	84.6	5.0	4.6	85.0
N. Y. K., new	82.6	2.7	2.0	82.2
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	97.3	7.4	6.6	97.2
Kanebo Spin, new	76.8	6.8	6.2	76.7
Teikoku Rayon, new	68.6	8.6	8.5	68.6
Hitachi Iron Works	94.5	4.5	4.3	94.5
Osaka Exch, new	44.6	4.9	4.5	44.7
Japan Steel Tube	70.7	1.0	0.7	70.8
Japan Oil	76.6	6.6	6.1	76.5
S. M. R.	74.6	4.6	4.5	74.6
N. Y. K., old	96.9	7.0	6.3	96.3
Hokkaido Coal	76.0	6.0	5.8	75.8
Kanebo Spin, old	127.8	8.0	7.6	127.6
Toyo Rayon, new	60.7	1.0	0.6	61.0
Kokura Iron Works	56.8	6.8	6.5	56.7
Japan Beer, new	47.8	7.8	7.5	47.8
Japan Sugar, new	—	68.1	7.6	67.6
Ensuiko Sugar	65.5	5.5	5.0	65.0
Japan Mining	63.3	3.3	3.2	63.3
Manchou Heavy Ind	64.5	4.9	4.5	64.7

Inaugural Meet Slated

Prior to the commencement of its activities in the near future, the Japan Canned Goods Inspection Association will hold its inaugural meeting at the Nichiro Fishery Company at Marunouchi at 1 p.m. February 12, when they will discuss: (1) The business expenditure for the forthcoming fiscal year; (2) a partial revision of the rules of inspection and (3) other matters of importance relative to the inspection of canned goods.

SIGNAL GAIN IS SEEN IN POSTAL INSURANCE

Gain of 10,801,071 Policies Seen Over Dec. 1941—Annuities Also Increase

Reflecting the hearty cooperation of the nation with the Government in connection with its insurance encouraging policy, the Postal Insurance Bureau registered at the end of the last year a signal gain in the amount of the postal life insurance and postal annuities, announces a pamphlet recently published by the same bureau.

Details of figures relative to the newly formed life insurance contracts and annuities as of the end of December, 1942 follow:

Postal Life Insurance

New Contracts—Policies of new contracts total 331,016 and the amounts insured for ¥137,398,023, thereby indicating a per capita average insurance of ¥258.70 and a per capita average monthly premium of ¥1,246.

December-End Record—A total of 64,842,482 policies have been contracted, the amount insured for being ¥14,402,003,998.30, thereby showing a gain of 10,801,071 in the number of policies and of ¥3,185,213,332.50 in the amount of insurance over December-end, 1941.

Postal Annuities

New Contracts—Policies total 70,024 and amount of premiums ¥65,127,741.00. The newly formed policies can be classified as follows:

	Number of Policies	Amount of Premiums
Immediate annuities	10,667	¥27,763,164
Redeemable in one lump at a fixed time	7,188	12,054,362
Redeemable in instalments at a fixed time	5,132	1,511,317
Terminally redeemable in one lump	25,750	20,941,237
Terminally redeemable in instalments	20,142	2,475,156
Occasionally redeemable	409	363,103
Collective annuities	736	19,402

December-End Record—Policies total 1,163,756 in number, and the amount of annuities ¥144,529,394.00, thereby showing a gain of 281,712 in the number of policies and of ¥49,272,221.00 over December-end, 1941.

History of Hawaii Shows U.S. Treachery

(Continued From Page 6)

the face of the earth without firing a single shot. In pursuance of the proclamation, a provisional government was formed and its president, Sanford B. Dole, received the recognition of Captain Wiltse in the following way:

> A provisional government having duly constituted in the place of the recent government of Queen Liliuokalani, and the said provisional government being in full possession of the government buildings, the archives and the treasury, and in control of the capital of the Hawaiian Islands, I hereby recognize the said provisional government as the de facto government of the Hawaiian Islands.

President Cleveland, who soon became the occupant of the White House, felt that a "dirty trick" had really been played on Liliuokalani, and sent Commissioner Blount to investigate the Hawaiian situation. Blount turned in a report to the President which was overwhelmingly in favor of Liliuokalani. The propaganda mill of the Hawaiian provisional government immediately began to manufacture atrocious acts committed by the deposed Queen on the "innocent" American residents, and forthwith succeeded in stirring up public sentiment in the United States on its side. Confronted with a solid public opinion, President Cleveland washed his hands off the "Liliuokalani issue."

The provisional regime in due course became the republican government of Hawaii, and as the aftermath of an abortive indigenous revolt which followed, Liliuokalani, on mere circumstantial evidences, was arrested, tried, convicted and imprisoned for complicity in it. But the prison bars failed to keep her free spirit in check. She crooned: Aloha Oe (farewell to thee). When she was released, she boldly departed for Washington to plead her case. Washington cold-shouldered her and President Cleveland said: "I am painfully embarrassed." As a last resort, she made the following appeal:

> Oh, honest Americans, as Christians hear me for my down-trodden people! Their form of government is as dear to them as yours is precious to you. Quite as warmly as you love your country, they love theirs. With all your goodly possessions—covering a territory so immense that there yet remain parts unexplored, and islands that, although near at hand, had to be neutral in time of war—do not covet the little vineyard of Naboth's, so far from your shores, lest the punishment of Ahab fall upon you, if not in your day, in that of your children, for "be not deceived, God is not mocked." The people, to whom your fathers told of the living God and whom you now seek to despoil and destroy, are crying aloud to Him in their time of trouble; and He will keep His promise, and will listen to the voices of the Hawaiian children lamenting for their homes. It is for them that I would give the last drop of my blood. Will it be in vain?

The American Congress "considered" her appeal by passing a joint resolution formally annexing the Hawaiian Islands. Thus, in 1898, Uncle Sam securely grabbed the Hawaiian Islands. Is it not a travesty of fate that the prophecy of Liliuokalani came true on December 8, 1941, when the Japanese Forces thorougly razed Pearl Harbor? Are not the punishments of "Ahab" falling on Washington? Are not the reverses the United States has suffered in the Pacific war acts of nemesis? Liliuokalani has gone, but her spirit remains. And time is bound to come when the children of the Pacific will no more be "lamenting for their homes."

(End)

SIGNIFICANCE OF AXIS ECONOMIC AGREEMENT

War Efforts May Be Facilitated by Germany Imparting Industrial Secrets to Japan in Exchange For Tropical Materials

"There should be no objection to any international agreement based on ideals, but they must, at the same time, be of such a nature as to contribute to the solution of actual problems if they are to be of any practical value. Viewed in this light, the economic agreement recently concluded among Japan, Germany and Italy is of great significance, in that while it is based on common ideals of the three Powers it will certainly serve practical purposes." So says Prof. Tetsuji Kada, of the Keio University, in an article published in the latest issue of the magazine Keizai Mainichi in studying the significance of the tripartite economic agreement in question.

It is true, he explains, that the shortest route of communication between Japan and Germany is not yet available, but thanks to the splendid war results achieved by the Axis Powers it is possible for them to keep in touch with each other if they are prepared to run certain risks in the Atlantic, and herein lies the real significance of the agreement, whose salient feature is the economic spheres under their respective leadership.

War Aim Embodied

Under the Tripartite Alliance Pact it is agreed that the signatories shall construct a new order respectively in Europe and Greater East Asia and be the guiding influence thereof. This may be said to be the aim of the present warfare. However, Japan has already cleared the principal regions of Greater East Asia of all hostile elements, while Germany and Italy are allowing not a single foe to remain on the European Continent with the exception of its eastern portion. Thus Japan and Germany respectively have the control of Greater East Asia and the principal areas in Europe, forming their own economic spheres under their supreme command.

The Economic bloc in Europe is composed mainly of Poland, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, North France and the Balkan States. These territories are supplying Germany with provisions and materials, which later are manufactured into commodities to meet actual requirements by virtue of its excellent technique and organization.

These regions, however, are in want of petroleum, together with tropical products as materials, while Germany itself can supply productive technique in the first place, and products of precision industry and chemical industry in the second place.

For any belligerent power entering on the stage of war economy, a shortage of commodities is a common phenomenon. In order to make up the shortage, development of material resources and substitutes is resorted to on the one hand and productivity expansion on the other hand. However, these measures are always difficult of enforcement because of the huge demand made on the supply in times of war. Consequently, if it is possible for allied or treaty powers to supply one another's needs, it will considerably facilitate the prosecution of war.

The United States, Britain and the Soviet Union have special agreements among them concerning the prosecution of war and the supply of arms and munitions. The United States, as the "arsenal for the democracies" are supplying its allies and dependencies with arms under the Lease-Lend Act amounting in value to $700,000,000 annually. This arrangement is possible as long as they are able to keep up sea transit with one another.

It is necessary for the Axis Powers also to strive for furtherance of mutual aid in a concrete way. Under existing conditions, the following method of contact with one another may be indicated for this purpose:

Exchange of Skill, Materials

(1) Exchange of technique. This means the exchange of technical experts and industrial processes, including designs which are not too bulky in size.

(2) Exchange of materials. It is necessary to exchange semi-finished materials, because they take up less shipping space than raw materials.

The exchange of these will go a long way toward increasing the fighting strength of the Axis Powers.

To supply Germany with tropical materials obtainable in the Japanese occupied areas in the south will be most essential. If the Germans have special technique for processing these materials, they may offer it to Japan for its use, so that Japan may be able to reduce the volume of the materials by availing itself of such technique for increasing transportation efficiency. The principal materials produced in Greater East Asia are rubber, tin, tungsten, antimony, copra, Manila hemp and cinchona bark. It would be advisable for Germany to offer its technique for the processing of these materials and for Japan to supply the finished goods to Germany.

The combining of commodities and technique in the temperate zone with the materials in the tropical zone will certainly produce far-reaching effects toward strengthening the war economy of the Axis nations.

GOVERNMENT BONDS PUT AT ¥21,420 MILLION

9th Extraordinary Supplementary War Budget Gives Issue Figures

The estimated amount of Government bonds to be issued during the 1943-44 fiscal year (April, 1943-March 1944) will total ¥21,420,000,000, marking an increase of ¥5,024,000,000 as compared with the bond issues during the present 1942-43 fiscal year, it was revealed in the bill covering the 9th extraordinary supplementary military expenditures which was passed by the Diet Wednesday.

Details follow:

(In ¥1,000,000)

	1943-44	1942-43	
Ordinary account	3,206	1,526	1,680
Special accounts	1,050	889	161
Spe. military expenses	17,163	14,000	3,163
Total	21,420	16,396	5,024

Bill Clearings

February 12

(¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	328,491	146,660
Balance	39,290	25,449

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

Established 1880

Capital, Paid-up .. ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥147,150,000

PRESIDENT: T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS: H. KASHIWAGI, S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo, H. Kashiwagi, Baron Koyata Iwasaki, Baron I. Morimura, K. Kodama, D. Nohara, C. Arima, K. Nishi, J. Okada, S. Asada

Head Office, Yokohama
T. OHMURA, Manager

Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager

Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent

BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Japan: Fukuoka, Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo, Yokohama (Head Office).
Manchoukuo & Mengolia: Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China: Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hofhow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong: Hongkong.
French-Indo-China: Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand: Bangkok.
Burma: Bassein, Mandalay, Moulmein, Rangoon, Tavoy.
Malai: Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Malacca Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra: Bencoolen, Djambi, Kota-Radja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Siboiga, Telok-Betong.
Java: Bandoeng, Cheribon, Djakarta, Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Serakarta, Sourabaya.
North Borneo: Jesselton, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippine: Manila.
Europe & South America: Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed: Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.

The Bank of Taiwan LIMITED

Established 1899

President: Yakichi Suitsu, Esq.
Vice-President: Eizo Ueyama, Esq.

Directors:
Kenji Yamamoto, Esq.
Hyotaro Motohashi, Esq.
Tozo Hirano, Esq.
Fumio Narita, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: Taipeh

TOKYO BRANCH:
No. 2 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku
M. Doi, Esq. Manager

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Japan:—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama, Giran, Heito, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makong, Nanto, Shinchiku, Shoka Taichu, Tainan, Taito, Takao, Tamsui, Toen.
Kantoshu:—Dairen.
China:—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Shanghai, Swatow.
Java:—Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya.
Others:—Bombay, Hongkong, London, Manila, New York, Singapore, Correspondents in the principal cities and towns throughout the world

The Yasuda Bank, Limited

(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)

HEAD OFFICE:
6, 1-chome, Ohtemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Capital Subscribed ¥150,000,000
Reserves .... ¥ 86,500,000

Chairman of the Board of Directors: HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.
President and Director: HISOMU SONOBE, Esq.
Managing Directors: SEIICHI ANNEN, Esq. TOJI URABE, Esq. HIROMITSU TAKEUCHI, Esq. TOSHIO OTSUKA, Esq.

The Bank is now in command of the services which it has secured from many correspondents over the world, and is able to offer accommodation for all kinds of banking facilities, foreign and domestic.

Foreign Business: Tokyo Head Office
Osaka Branch: Koraibashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe Branch: Sakaemachi-dori.
Yokohama Branch: Honcho, Naka-ku.
Otaru Branch: Ironai-machi.
Nagoya Branch: Minami-Otsu-dori, Naka-ku.

The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd.

(Formerly The First National Bank)

(ESTABLISHED 1873)

CAPITAL (Paid up) ¥57,500,000
RESERVE ¥91,500,000

A Complete Banking Service

Head Office: Tokyo

BRANCHES:
Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto and other principal cities at home; Seoul, Fusan in Korea; Dairen in Manchoukuo.
Correspondents:—All important places at home and abroad.

Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI

Nippon Times

Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI. GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1. Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00
Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1943

The Future of Indian Independence

Mahatma Gandhi, imprisoned in the Aga Khan's Palace in Poona, has started a three weeks' fast, and the Indian masses throughout the country, demanding the unconditional release of their leader, have commenced their anti-British demonstrations anew. Against this justified action the British authorities now have no other alternative than to resort to armed oppression. Thus the anti-British movement in India grows in intensity with each passing day and suggests that the Indians are getting nearer their goal.

It is indeed historically significant that three hundred and fifty million Indians, awakening to their brilliant traditions and power in East Asia, have started anew their vigorous fight against Britain's unscrupulous and tyrannous exploitation. Already one year has gone by since they embarked upon the historic movement for independence. Throughout this period, both our Government and people have heartily wished the Indians final achievement of their cherished desire. Consequently, we entertain great hope and expectations for the ultimate success of the Indian independence movement which has been characterized by its intensity and systematic developments in the past year. The most important thing for the Indian masses, especially their leaders, to bear in mind at this time is that they should achieve their noble objective of gaining complete independence not as a mere Indian issue but as a great Asiatic problem. As their able leader, Pandit Nehru, declared, the restoration of the freedom of the East Asiatic peoples is the only way to arouse the Indians to action. The emancipation of East Asia and Indian independence are like two sides of a shield.

We confidently believe that the intelligent Indian leaders and the brave Indian masses will accomplish this gigantic task, tiding over all the difficulties and hardships they have yet to encounter on their way to success. It would perhaps not be out of place to draw the special attention of the Indian people to the fact that recently the United States, which has practically nothing to do in India, has started interfering with Indian affairs, as if to vie with the British in this particular problem. The reported recent interview between Roosevelt's special envoy Phillips and Dhani Chand, a National Congress Party leader at Lahore suffices to indicate the American machinations.

While millions of Indians in their own country are suppressed and oppressed, there are other Indians in Greater East Asia who are working zealously for the day when they can strike for independence against the British who have enslaved them for the past 200 years. The Indian Independence League is daily growing in strength and number. The Indian National Army steadily recruits more and more of the men formerly exploited by the British who are desirous of fighting for their freedom.

Already, Indian soldiers are on the Indo-Burmese front where they have actually gone into battle in the initial stage of the fight to regain their homeland. Others are diligently training so that they will be ready when the time comes to strike for liberty. Still others are working earnestly in other phases of the movement to rally hesitant Indians to their cause.

These Indians, in Malai, Burma, the Philippines and elsewhere in the Greater East Asia Sphere, have tasted the sweet fruits of freedom and therefore are doubly desirous of seeing their countrymen freed from the shackles of Anglo-American exploitation.

"Asia for the Asiatics" as proven by the Japanese has shown them the way and these emancipated Indians want India to be included in a postwar East Asia, freed forever from the greedy clutches of Britain and the United States.

Today the Indians daily watch the British and the Americans exploit the resources of their land in the guise of war necessity. Food for India's hungry millions is taken so that the British and Americans can have their fill. In the open market, as well, the over-paid American soldiers and airmen play havoc with the Indians, paying exhorbitant prices in order to satiate their own greed. As in other theaters of war, the Americans continue their madcap antics, harassing the local population and caring only for their own amusement.

Messrs. Jinnah and Rajagopalachari, Indian politicians in the pay of British overlords, meanwhile, continue to prove the stumbling block to India's political aspirations. But the truth is, as it always has been, that these paid puppets of British vested interests care nothing for the welfare of their countrymen and seek only to satisfy their selfish political aspirations. Like Jinnah, Rajagopalachari is only interested in earning British plaudits and monetary rewards.

The day is not far off, however, when real Indian independence can be won. With Britain and her co-belligerent United States constantly harassed on all sides by Nippon's victorious forces, the imperialists will soon be forced to leave India.

All East Asia waits for the day when India, restored with full and sovereign rights, can once again take her rightful place in the world comity of nations. It will be a great and happy day, not only for the Indians themselves, but all others who have sympathized and aided the Indians in the bitter 200-year struggle for independence.

An Ideal Education

To know something of everything and to know everything of something, is the ideal of a perfect education. The first gives a broad general culture and a sound basis for common sense; the second a specialized expert knowledge. While the one aims at the cultivation of all the faculties a man possesses and discloses to him a wide stretch of nature's mysteries and human relations, it is accompanied by the danger of making him a shallow dilettante. The remedy lies in his occupying himself with a well-chosen branch of study, into the depths of which he should penetrate with all his intellect. Beware lest a special science rob him of the power to see spiritual visions and to enjoy the beauties that make life worth living. Whether attainable or not, an all-round character, the development of complete manhood—a cool clear head and a warm clean heart—should be the aim of education. (Excerpt from Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings")

A Long Range View

Those who are accustomed to walk in the dark are most careful about the ground within a few inches of their feet. They cannot look ahead. A distant light dazzles and blinds their eyes. They are good at immediate things—at the calculation of pocket-money, at little attentions, small etiquette, and polite phrases. They are safe and useful in narrow circles,—as tadpoles are in ditches. In the broader field of life, they are of little account. Here I would put my trust in those who have a larger vision, and whose sight is fixed upon a distant star. These may stumble now and then on curbstone along the path, or slip on an orange-skin in the middle of the road. The small obstacles under their feet are not noticed, as their eyes are fixed upon "a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night." (Excerpt from Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings")

A Year Ago Today

Feb. 13, 1942

From Our Own Files

The Imperial Army Units which are attacking the fortresses of Singapore have penetrated deep into Singapore City from the Bukit Timah region and have definitely sealed the fate of the fortresses. Simultaneously another strong Army Unit swept down on enemy positions from the north, and working in close collaboration with the Air Units, have been carrying out a gigantic battle of annihilation of the main enemy force around the reservoirs since daybreak of February 12, states a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

* * *

Batavia, capital of Java and seat of the Netherlands East Indies Government, was intensively bombed by the Japanese Navy Air Force on February 9, when the aircraft subjected the Kemajoran and other Dutch airfields to heavy bombings, shooting down or destroying on the ground 20 enemy planes. Military establishments nearby also were blasted, according to a communique issued yesterday by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

Japanese Army Forces operating in Dutch Borneo, advancing 400 kilometers after landing on Tanagrogot, at noon on February 10 completely occupied Banjermasin, important city on the southern coast of Borneo Island, states a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

* * *

Japanese Forces operating in the direction of Burma, repulsing enemy resistance, completely occupied Martaban, important town on the right bank of the Salween River on February 10, according to a communique issued yesterday by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

A Japanese special landing party on February 9 completely occupied Macassar, key town at the southern extremity of Celebes Island. Another special landing party on the same day also completely placed under its occupation Gasmata, key point in the south of New Britain Island, announces a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

* * *

In close collaboration with the troops which have entered the city of Singapore, formations of the Imperial Army Air Force yesterday carried out furious bombing operations on various military establishments in the island of Singapore. Taking complete control of the air over the island, the Army Air Force facilitated the advance of troops, while a formation attacked the port of Singapore, setting afire a 3,000-ton steamer and causing heavy damage to another vessel of 1,000 tons, reports Domei.

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF ASIA BASED ON 'HAKKO ICHIU' SPIRIT

Japan's Policy Enables Nations in Co-Prosperity Sphere To Work Out Respective Destinies

By KAZUO AOKI
Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs
(From the Keikoku)

The construction of Greater East Asia aims at the establishment of a new order in this part of the world on the basis of a high moral principle for the realization of a great human ideal of universal concord. The success or failure of this great undertaking depends upon the fortune of the Greater East Asia War because the former is the object of the latter. In other words, the construction of Greater East Asia will never be accomplished unless the war is brought to a successful conclusion.

As the result of the glorious victories scored so far in all sections of Greater East Asia, particularly in the South Sea regions, Japan has become established, strategically and economically, in an invincible position. Japan is now determined to strengthen its position still further by mobilizing the newly acquired natural resources in these regions to the fullest possible measure and to fight on till it completely destroys its enemies.

It goes without saying that in order to gain sweeping victory in this war, Japan will have to make great efforts in the future. Japan is now operating its Army and Navy on a grand scale over the area extending from the east to the west for 10,000 kilometers and from the north to the south for 8,000 kilometers. In the face of this fact, it is only a matter of necessity that the Japanese Government must secure an immense amount of war materials and expand the productive power of the nation according to produce them.

Economy Policy

Under the circumstances, an efficient economic policy must be formulated for the mobilization of man power and materials. The commission in charge of this matter reported the outcome of its deliberations to the Cabinet, and the government has been working on various plans on the basis of this report. The general outline of this report may be summarized under three headings, as follow:

1. The economic structure of Greater East Asia must be of the new order Japan advocates. It is intended to contribute to the construction of a new economic order of the world. This plan is based on the spirit of universal concord, on which the Japanese nation was founded and is essentially different from the colonial policies with which Britain, the United States and Dutch had been exploiting East Asia. It enables various nations and races within the sphere of Greater East Asia to work out their respective destinies, each according to its ability. The members of the sphere, therefore, should cooperate with Japan for the realization of this common ideal.

2. A synthetic development of economic power by mobilizing man power and materials in all sections in the sphere of Greater East Asia is necessary to perfect the independent national defense economic system with Japan as the nucleus for the defense of the sphere. This is the only method which enables Greater East Asia to work out its destiny to the dominant position in the economic world and at the same time to guarantee the respectable existence and the healthy development of the nations and races in the sphere.

3. Under the present condition and circumstances, the matter of vital importance is a speedy development of the fighting strength. As no hope and ideal can be attained without gaining victory in the war, the nations and races in the sphere of Greater East Asia must refrain from disputes and disolve all unhappy relations among themselves and make all possible efforts for the development of the fighting strength, realizing that in the final analysis they have to face the same fate.

Self-Sufficiency in Food

Animated with such ideals as stated in the foregoing paragraphs, Japan has been making efforts for the general mobilization of national power to bring the Greater East Asia War to a successful conclusion. The fact that the Japanese Government has established the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs is due to the necessity of handling all the business pertaining to this gigantic task, accurately and promptly under one unified system. It is sincerely hoped, therefore, that all the nations in the sphere of Greater East Asia may fully understand the spirit with which Japan is animated in undertaking this task and make efforts to organize themselves into a strong unity for winning the war and creating a wholesome and powerful new East Asia.

The working economic policies for the promotion of agricultural and forestry as well as marine product and live-stock industries in the sphere of Greater East Asia may be considered. As the peoples in all sections of Greater East Asia are mostly engaged in the agricultural and live-stock industries, it is necessary to take this fact into serious consideration. The most fundamental policy in this connection is to lay down a definite plan to make Greater East Asia self-supporting in foodstuffs, taking into consideration the necessity of meeting the demand for the maintenance of national defense and so forth.

Forestry Problem

As for the forestry industry, efforts are being made for the development of forestry resources in the South Sea regions to expand the productive power and meet the military demand. It is also necessary to make a plan for the promotion of the marine product industry by establishing appropriate equipments for cold storage, refrigeration and marine product manufacturing according to local conditions.

The production of fodder for the healthy development of the livestock industry as well as the production of wool, hide and fur are of immediate necessity. It is also important to make special efforts to increase the production of various fibers such as cotton, hemp, silk, wool, pulp, and so forth, as early as possible. A plan for an increased production of cotton in China is being considered with great expectation, and it is hoped that parties interested in this enterprise will make efforts to cooperate with the government for the realization of the scheme.

Sugar, rubber, quinine, teak, and so forth, which are some of the special products of the South Sea regions, are produced in immense quantity, and a plan is being made to utilize them by the aid of science with a view to improving the position of Greater East Asia in the economic world.

Manufacturing Plan

Next come the policies for the mining and manufacturing industries. What are most important in this connection are the expansion of power for the execution of the present war, the stabilization of living condition, the extension of industrial activities as well as the establishment of the foundation for further industrial development in the future to stimulate the healthy development of the national and racial life in the sphere of Greater East Asia. Under the present circumstances, special emphasis must be laid on the importance of producing iron and steel, copper, aluminum, coal, petroleum and other kinds of liquid fuel as well as aircraft, ships, artificial fertilizer, electric power, and so forth.

For the realization of this scheme, it is necessary to concentrate labor, transportation power, materials and capitals in the sphere of Greater East Asia in these industries as much as possible. As for the national defense and other basic industries, which are essential for increasing the fighting strength, it is necessary for Japan to maintain and operate them for the effective maintenance of organic relations among the member nations and races in the sphere of Greater East Asia, while ordinary industries may be carried on independently by any member of the sphere with the cooperation of its native engineers and workers.

The following is a general outline of an approximate plan for localizing the principal industries, taking into consideration the conditions in which natural resources may be acquired:

1. North China and Manchoukuo are selected as the centers of activities for the iron works.

2. The coal mining industry is to make an epochal development chiefly in North China and Manchoukuo. The output of special coal such as anthracite is to be increased at all coal mining fields.

3. Special efforts are to be made in the South Sea regions for the development of the natural petroleum industry, while the petroleum extracting industry is to be concentrated in Manchoukuo, Karafuto, Hokkaido and North China.

4. The aluminum manufacturing industry is to be maintained in Chosen and Manchoukuo for the time being, but in the future the activities may be extended to the South Sea regions and North China as well.

5. As for the fiber manufacturing industry, Japan will limit its activity in the country to a certain extent and gradually extend its plan to other parts of the sphere of Greater East Asia whenever such steps are deemed necessary.

6. Japan plans to expand its capacity for the advanced manufacturing industry such as precision inducement, machine manufacturing industry, arms manufacturing industry and so forth.

7. Japan expects to develop the electric power industry with hydroelectricity as the mainstay, in keeping with the expansion of national defense and other industries.

Transportation Facilities

It is necessary to increase rapidly the number of various transportation facilities such as ships, railway lines, motorcar roads, air routes and so forth in all sections of Greater East Asia and improve them to the highest possible degree. It is also necessary to organize a powerful transportation system connecting the Japan Sea, the East China, and the South China Seas with Japan as the nucleus, and make those seas the inland seas of Greater East Asia. At the same time, a transportation system must be established, connecting Manchoukuo, China and Mongolia to form a continental transportation system to meet the demand of national defense and industrial scheme and make it the advance base for the extension of transportation facilities to all parts of the world.

In order to bring the Greater East Asia War to a successful end and establish a powerful economic structure of Greater East Asia, the materialization of such economic plans as stated in the foregoing paragraphs is essential. There is no doubt that Japan has been playing the leading part for the accomplishment of this task, but what Manchoukuo has been doing in cooperation with Japan is of special interest. The new state, which stands in close cooperation with Japan, has made a wonderful development in all aspects of industrial and economic activities in 10 years and been able to contribute very greatly to the construction of Greater East Asia.

Nanking Progressive

The National Government of China, which returned to Nanking two years and a half ago and has been engaged in the economic restoration of the country, has made a great economic progress with the extension of its political power and has been making serious efforts for the cause of the Greater East Asia in close cooperation with Japan. In addition to this, Japan's relation with Thailand and French Indo-China, particularly in economic cooperation, has been growing increasingly closer. Moreover, Japan's activities for the development of natural resources in the South Sea regions, the storehouse of the world, have been bringing material results.

The great task of constructing the Greater East Asia economic structure has thus been under way for some time, but the Greater East Asia War may be said to have just begun and the real struggle is to come in the future. The establishment of Greater East Asia is a gigantic task unprecedented in human history. In order to fight out this long-term war to complete victory and accomplish its mission Japan must make supreme efforts, but at the same time it has to have the close cooperation of all nations and races in the sphere of Greater East Asia.

After all has been said, the proper solution of all the problems stated above depends upon the effective cooperation of the nations and races in the sphere of Greater East Asia. The fundamental condition for fostering this cooperation is the mutual understanding between the members of the sphere on the basis of a keen consciousness that they are destined to face common fate and harmony in their political view. But in order to make this cooperation operative, a mere concurrence of political view is by no means sufficient. In fact, what is more important is the cultivation of friendship and goodwill between them through social and professional intercourse.

In the Periodicals

Nippon Times Weekly, Vol. XIV, No. 5 dated February 4, 1943 (in English). Publishers, the Nippon Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Illustrated. Price 40 sen. Contents: Calendar, News Highlights, America in Turmoil. The Truth About Bombs, Today's Heroes, Sumatra, an Amazing Island, Gateway to the South, Voice of Nippon, Roosevelt Under Fire, Stranger Than Fiction, Editorials, South China Awakens, Fishing in the South, Elementary Japanese Course, and Army Science School (Pictorial Section). The weekly is featured by a supplement, containing the full text of Prime Minister Tojo's Speech Before the Diet and that of Foreign Minister Tani's Speech Before the Diet and that of Foreign Minister Tani's Speech Before the Diet.

Gaiko Jiho, Vol. 105, No. 3 dated February 1, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Gaiko Jiho-sha, Tokyo. Price 60 sen. Leading articles: New Economic Agreements between Japan and Germany, and Japan and Italy, the National Government of China Declares War on America and Britain, Atrocity of Anglo-Saxons, Colonial Policy and Racial Psychology, Construction of New Order, and Chungking's Northwestern Plans.

The Fujin Asahi, Vol. 20, No. 6 dated February 17, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Leading articles: Kigensetsu in the Second Year of War, the Battle Off Rennell Island, Report from Southern Regions, and Shonan Island.

HISTORY OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS REVEALS TRAITOROUS U.S. MOVE

Queen Liliuokalani's Prophecy of Punishment Comes True With Outbreak of East Asia War

By KENJI HAMADA
(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

Part II

The Bayonet Constitution, which gave the resident Americans the right of suffrage and control of the cabinet and legislature, in Article 78 laid down that: "Whenever by this constitution any act is to be done or performed by the King or the Sovereign, it shall, unless otherwise expressed, mean that such an act shall be done and performed by the Sovereign by and with the advice and consent of the cabinet." In other words, it gave the cabinet the supreme authority to administer the country. "I find," she said openly, "that I am simply a nonentity, a figurehead."

In order to release herself from this "figureheadedness"—as she called it—she decided to promulgate a new constitution. After making sure of the complete indigenous support, she drew up a draft to that effect. Article 62 stipulated that only male subjects would be given the right of suffrage, thereby insuring the disfranchisement of the resident Americans. She contended: "It is wise to limit the exercise of suffrage to those who owe allegiance to another country. Is there any country where a man is allowed to vote, seek office, hold responsible position, without becoming naturalized? Why should the Americans, who do not owe allegiance to our country as our subjects, exercise the right of franchise?"

Article 56 of her draft stated that only the Sovereign should have the power to appoint members to the House of Nobles (upper house of the legislature) for life. In contrast, the Bayonet Constitution provided that only those possessing taxable property amounting to $3,000 in value over and above all encumbrances, or having incomes of at least $600 a year, might vote for nomination to the House of Nobles, thus disfranchising most of the indigenous voter. Then for safeguarding the paramountcy of the sovereign, Article 42 of the queen's draft provided that cabinet meetings should be held at the instance of the sovereign, and that a cabinet could be removed by a vote of want of confidence by a majority of all the members of the legislature.

These three articles of the Queen's draft constitution were meant to restore to her the right to control both houses of the legislature, impose her authority on the cabinet and enable her "to govern and reign." But how to promulgate the draft constitution legally became a problem. Searching for loopholes in the Bayonet Constitution, she found this: "No acts of the King," said Article 41 of it, "shall have any effect unless it be countersigned by a member of the cabinet, who by that signature makes himself responsible." Then she reasoned: "I can make a new constitution with the signature of one of my ministers."

Opportunity Comes

Queen Liliuokalani's opportunity came at the close of the 1892 session of the legislature. Taking advantage of the absence of some of the resident American representatives, her supporters voted out the existing cabinet. Immediately, the Queen appointed a new cabinet, headed by Samuel Parker and including William Cornwell, John Colburn and A.P. Peterson—part-Hawaiians and non-capitalist Americans sympathetic toward her cause. These men were duly informed of her intention to promulgate a new constitution. The legislature was to be prorogued on January 14, 1893, and she decided to carry out her scheme that very afternoon. The marshal of the kingdom, Charles Wilson and Captain Nowlein of the Royal Household Guards were commanded "to prepare themselves to quell any riot or outbreak engineered by the opposition" under strict injunctions of secrecy. Fifty of the Royal Household Guards were stationed at the palace and 272 at the Iolani Barracks close by, possessing in all 14 pieces of artillery, 386 rifles and 18 revolvers.

On that fateful afternoon as Queen Liliuokalani returned to her palace, ready to proclaim the new constitution, the wheels of fortune moved backward, for all the four trusted members of her cabinet, racked with doubts and fears, had a few hours ago turned Judas Iscariot. Meeting in a secret conference with the leaders of the resident Americans, they had revealed to them the Queen's secret intention. When they belatedly made their appearance at the palace, Liliuokalani, unaware that she had been betrayed, placed a copy of her constitution before them and asked them to sign it. "But Your Majesty," protested Foreign Minister Parker, "you must know that this is a revolutionary act. It cannot be done." Parker's colleagues confessed that the resident Americans had been informed of her plan. Though disappointed and shocked at their betrayal, she, with admirable self-restraint, told them that she would never have taken such a step had they not approved, supported and encouraged her, and that they had led her "to the edge of a precipice." "It is," she said, "humiliating."

Meanwhile, two formidable forces hovered in the background of this gathering storm. One was the fortuitous presence in Honolulu harbor of the American cruiser Boston. The other was the unconciliatory attitude of the American Minister, John L. Stevens, toward the queen. Therefore, Liliuokalani, to prevent a worsening of the situation, insisted that her ministers must examine her constitution and point out to her what was objectionable in it. The ministers read it and declared: "It is not exactly desirable." The Queen asked them to amend it. The ministers replied that she must "abandon her project at once." Calm and imperturbable, she entered the throne room and there dramatically announced her decision to the Hawaiian notabilities:

Princes, nobles and representatives, I have listened to the thousands of voices of my people that have come to me, and I am prepared to grant their request. I was ready and expected to proclaim the new constitution today, as a suitable occasion for it, and thus satisfy the wishes of my dear people. But, with deep regret, I say that I have met with obstacles that prevent it. Return to your homes peaceably and quietly, and continue to look toward me, and I will look toward you. Keep me ever in your love. I am obliged to postpone the granting of the constitution for a few days. I must confer with my cabinet, and when after you return home you may see it, receive it graciously. You have my love, and with sorrow I now dismiss you. (Translated from the Hawaiian language.)

Queen Denounced

The resident American construed Liliuokalani's decision as a "ruse" to gain time. They forthwith formed a Committee of Safety of thirteen and called a mass meeting at the Armory denouncing the queen. A resolution was drawn up declaring that "the queen's attempt is revolutionary and treasonable in character; it is in derogation of the rights of the people; it endangers the peace of the community; and tends to excite riot and cause the loss of life and destruction of property." Going a step further, the committee advised the cabinet to "take the lead" in overthrowing the Queen and install a "provisional government." The cabinet refused. It informed the queen, instead, what the resident Americans intended to do. The queen, in order to avoid an open clash, signed a note prepared by the cabinet which declared that "any changes desired in the fundamental law of the land will be sought only by methods provided in the constitution itself." This was made known to the Committee of Safety and transmitted to the American Minister, John L. Stevens, so as to forestall any armed revolt with his backing. Minister Stevens replied that he would "recognize the existing government, whatever it may be," on the ground that "whatever government is established hereinafter as a de facto administration shall have to be recognized."

The Committee of Safety, ignoring the Queen's appeal, intimated to the American Minister that "we are unable to protect ourselves without aid and, therefore, pray for the protection of the United States forces." Minister Stevens thereupon wrote to Captain Wiltse of the American cruiser Boston: "In view of the existing critical circumstances in Honolulu indicating an inadequate force, I request you to land marines and sailors from the ship under your command for the protection of the United States Legation and the United States Consulate, and to secure the safety of American life and property." Captain Wiltse then gave the necessary instructions to Lieutenant-Commander Swinburne, who landed on Honolulu with a battalion of 162 officers and men, having one gatling gun, one 37-millimeter revolving gun and eight rounds of ammunition to each man. Strangely enough, Swinburne took up quarters in the Arion Hall close to the Hawaiian government buildings, instead of near the American Legation or the American Consulate. His orders from Captain Wiltse contained this phrase: "to assist in preserving order."

Issues Proclamation

After this "victory," the Committee of Safety arrived at the Hawaiian government secretariate, and there, under the protection of the American marines, issued a proclamation declaring that "the Hawaiian monarchical system of government is hereby abrogated," and that "a provisional government for the control and management of public affairs and the protection of public peace is hereby established, which is to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon." In this manner, Uncle Sam obliterated the kingdom of Hawaii from

(Continued on Page 5)